Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-193
Wednesday
5 October 1994

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

NOTICE TO READERS:

Due to customer demand, FBIS plans to begin publishing statistical material from Russia and other independent states of the former Soviet Union in the FBIS Daily Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-SOV series) as a weekly Supplement titled "Economic Review." Statistical material now appearing in the FBIS Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-USR series), which has a smaller circulation, will temporarily be double-published in both reports through 28 September. Economic material which refers to policy issues rather than statistics will continue to be published in the FBIS-USR series, pending further review.

New customers should subscribe to the FBIS Daily Report: Central Eurasia (FBIS-SOV series) to obtain the weekly Central Eurasia Economic Review in the future. Currently Daily Report customers will receive this Supplement automatically.

Daily Report
Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-193 *5 October 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 5 Oct 1

RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Kozyrev Says Russia Now Equal Partner in G-7 *[ITAR-TASS]* 2
Foreign Ministry Source on Visit by PLO's Mahmud Abbas *[ITAR-TASS]* 2
Foreign Ministry Refutes Article *[ITAR-TASS]* 2
Demurin Warns of 'Double Standards' in UN Sanctions *[ITAR-TASS]* 2
Moscow Dissatisfied With Information on U.S.-DPRK Talks *[INTERFAX]* 3
Yeltsin Favors Conditionally Lifting Anti-FRY Sanctions *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 3
Churkin on Moscow Contacts With Bosnian Serbs *[INTERFAX]* 3
Diplomat on Kozyrev's Japan Visit *[INTERFAX]* 4
Churkin Comments on New Position *[INTERFAX]* 4
FIS Has 'No Information' on Turkey's Role in Chechnya *[INTERFAX]* 4
Chernomyrdin Postpones Visit to Kiev *[INTERFAX]* 5
Shokhin Asks IMF for Debt Restructuring *[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]* 5

RUSSIA NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political Issues

Yeltsin 4 Oct News Conference *[Moscow TV]* 7
Yeltsin Answers Questions 4 Oct *[Russian TV]* 10
Army Daily on Yeltsin News Conference *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Oct]* 11
Yeltsin Greets Federal Assembly Deputies *[Radio Rossii]* 12
President Issues Statement on Border Guards Dispute *[ITAR-TASS]* 12
Communists Rule Out Government Participation *[ITAR-TASS]* 12
Deputy Nationalities Minister Attacked by Gunman *[INTERFAX]* 12

Military & Nuclear Issues

Defense Ministry Wants R115 Trillion for 1995 *[Radio International]* 13
Grachev Greetings to Military Space Forces Cited *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct]* 13
Commission Says Arctic Nuclear Power Station Unsafe *[Moscow Radio]* 14

Federal Assembly

Federal Assembly Resumes Work After Vacation *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Duma Deputy Speaker on Legislative Program *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 4 Oct]* 14

Regional Affairs

Chechen Opposition Leader Calls for Peace *[ITAR-TASS]* 15
Rallies Continue; Bridge Blown Up in Chechnya *[ITAR-TASS]* 16
Chechen Government Warplane Shot Down Near Groznyy *[ITAR-TASS]* 16
Military Accuses Russia *[INTERFAX]* 16
Pilots of Downed Aircraft Dead *[INTERFAX]* 16

Moscow Confirms Plane 'Fall' *[INTERFAX]* 16
Chechnya To Create 'Air Shield' Over Territory *[INTERFAX]* 16
Spokesman Denies Planned Military Intervention *[INTERFAX]* 17
Meeting Urges Dudayev To Impose Martial Law *[ITAR-TASS]* 17
N. Ossetian Leaders To Implement Yeltsin Decrees *[ITAR-TASS]* 17

UKRAINE

International Affairs

Moroz Says NPT Accession 'Matter of Time' *[UNIAN]* 18
Foreign Minister Meets Israeli Counterpart in New York *[Kiev International]* 18

National Affairs

Crimean Parliament Declares Meshkov Decrees Invalid *[INTERFAX]* 18
Parliament Confirms Shmarov as Defense Minister *[ITAR-TASS]* 18
New Defense Minister Outlines Priorities for Army *[UNIAN]* 18
Navy Commander: Ukraine Will Keep Sevastopol Naval Base *[UNIAN]* 19
Parliament Deputy Stabbed, Wife Killed *[UNIAR]* 19
Stabbing Called Mafia Vendetta *[UNIAN]* 19
Legislative Speaker's Meeting With Gore Noted *[INTELNEWS]* 19
Parliament, Law Enforcement Controlling Situation in Crimea *[INTERFAX]* 20
Masol Declares Commitment to Economic Reform Program *[HOLOS UKRAYINY 30 Sep]* 20
Government Issues Customs, Privatization Regulations *[INTELNEWS]* 20
Cabinet of Ministers Tackles Land, Nuclear Plant Issues *[INTELNEWS]* 21
Harvest Yields Down on Last Year *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Oct]* 22
Crimean Parliament Adopts Government Law *[KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Sep]* 22
Meshkov Calls Law 'Anticonstitutional Coup' *[KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 1 Oct]* 22
Government Considers Social Issues *[KRYMSKAYA GAZETA 1 Oct]* 23
Delegation Head on Crimean-Ukrainian Talks *[KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Sep]* 23

WESTERN REGION

Belarus

Legislators Adopt Edict on Cabinet of Ministers Power *[Minsk Radio]* 25
Transfer of Rail Stations With Lithuania Completed *[BNS]* 25

Moldova

President Leaves for Visit to Bulgaria *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
Agreement on Russian Withdrawal To Be Signed *[ITAR-TASS]* 26
Proposal on Dniester Status Said 'Unacceptable' *[INTERFAX]* 26

CENTRAL ASIA

Tajikistan

Deputies Discuss Nominations for Presidency *[Dushanbe Radio]* 27
Officials Name Rakhmonov for President *[Dushanbe Radio]* 27
Rakhmonov: Foreign Mercenaries Make Conflict International *[Dushanbe Radio]* 27
UN Team To Study Deployment of Military Observers *[INTERFAX]* 27
Economic, Cultural Agreement Signed With Kazakhstan *[Dushanbe Radio]* 28
Defense Ministry Statement on Unidentified Helicopters *[Dushanbe Radio]* 28

Uzbekistan

Delegation in Madrid for IMF-World Bank Session *[Tashkent TV]* 28
Foreign Minister To Attend UN General Assembly *[Tashkent TV]* 28
President Karimov To Visit Ferghana Valley Region *[Tashkent TV]* 28

Central Asian Railroad Divided Among Republics *[TRUD 4 Oct]* 28

CAUCASUS

Azerbaijan

Reportage on Political Unrest in Baku 30
Twenty Wounded in Baku Blast *[AZERTAC]* 30
Aliyev Says Ganja Fallen *[Baku TV]* 30
Crowd Gathers at Presidential Building *[Baku TV]* 32
National Assembly Postpones Session *[AZERTAC]* 32
State of Emergency Session Postponed *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Moscow Reports Aliyev Appeal *[Moscow Radio]* 33
Guseynov Denies Coup Bid Role *[AFP]* 34
Prime Minister's Statement on Developments *[TURAN]* 34
Aliyev Expected To Meet With Rebellious Deputy Minister *[AZERTAC]* 35
Deputy Minister Rejects Aliyev Talks *[AFP]* 35
Rebel Leader Claims To Back Aliyev *[Baku TV]* 36
Aliyev Says Civil War 'Avoided' *[AFP]* 36
Aliyev Courting 'Confrontation' With Russia *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Oct]* 37

Georgia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Peacekeeping *[ITAR-TASS]* 39
Defense Minister To Visit Grachev in Moscow *[SAKINFORM]* 39
Shevardnadze Weekly Interview *[Tbilisi Radio]* 39
State of Emergency To Be Lifted in Western Regions *[SAKINFORM]* 42
Shevardnadze Sets Up State Security Service Institute *[Tbilisi Radio]* 42
Deputy Minister Fired Over Oil Protection *[Tbilisi Radio]* 42
Shevardnadze Opponents Present No 'Serious Alternatives' *[ITAR-TASS]* 42
Deputy Prime Minister Pessimistic Over Refugees' Return *[INTERFAX]* 43
Agreement on Return of Refugees Reached in Sochi *[SAKINFORM]* 43
Russian Peacekeepers Said To Stay in Gali Rayon *[SAKINFORM]* 43
Adzharia Chairman Abashidze Profiled *[Russian TV]* 43
Communists Say 'Bolshevism' To Return to Abkhazia *[ITAR-TASS]* 44

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 5 Oct

LD0510085494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0543 GMT 5 Oct 94

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Today's newspapers highlight the news conference given by the Russian president in the Kremlin and events commemorating the anniversary of the 1993 "black" October tragedy. The newspaper ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA reports about the Russian president's speech in an article entitled "we live in a different Russia."

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA daily writes that "civic peace is the necessary condition for creative labour. People are oriented at practical deeds. Boris yeltsin intends to help them, in particular by means of expanding the legal framework for reforms."

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes that "it was decided to tighten economic performs, but the sphere of social welfare will not be affected."

The newspaper highlights Yeltsin's words that he wants to pay homage to all those who died last October regardless of whether they defended democracy or sided with those who wanted to drag the country into civil war. NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes that it is noteworthy that recently the stance of expressing grievance for all those who were killed in October has been persistently advocated by the president's administration and the mass media. This move should be welcomed, without overlooking the fact why and how many people died (the last point seems, until now, to be the chief secret of the post-October regime which it apparently will never disclose), the newspaper said.

The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA daily, commenting on the news conference given by boris yeltsin, writes that "Yeltsin has been full of optimism. Yeltsin has no apprehensions about the opposition. He believes that Aleksandr Rutskoy's chances of winning the presidency are no more than 2-3 per cent.

But the newspaper PRAVDA writes in its comment on the news conference that "Russia's tragedy was wrapped up in a fig-leaf."

The daily IZVESTIYA focuses on developments in Chechnya. "Whose helicopters are fighting on the side of the opposition is one of the main questions," the newspaper says. The newspaper points out nonetheless that Boris Yeltsin ruled out any departure from the reform course."

IZVESTIYA carries an article by prominent journalist Mark Deutsch who features a portrait of a member of the opposition "against the background of whipping rods, Hitler and super-communism." The man in question is Valeriy Skurlatov, one of the spiritual leaders of neo-fascism in Russia, who after long, painstaking efforts managed to set up jointly with his associates an "allied organising committee of patriotic forces."

"Areas of conflict in Russia and near abroad" is the title of another article published by IZVESTIYA. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA describes in detail the situation in one of such areas of tension - the Chechen Republic. The newspaper arrives at an alarming conclusion: "the lezginka (a national Caucasian dance) is turning into a dance with swords performed in Russia as well."

"Is the era of Moscow's unrestricted domination in the Caucasus coming to an end?" Asks NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA with reference to the fact that the United States fully supports a "contract of the century" signed by the Azeri government and a consortium of western oil companies on September 20 to jointly develop new oil deposits in the Caspian Sea.

Chief of the Russian president's administration Sergey Filatov outlines his view on the progress of implementation of the agreement on civic accord in an interview with the newspaper ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI. Filatov believes that the chief obstacle impeding the implementation of the agreement is a long-standing character of problems faced by the country and theactivities of the irreconcilable opposition as a subjective factor.

PRAVDA carries reminiscences of Liliya Belyayeva, former chairwoman of the political club "the fate of man" created by the Moscow writers' organisation. Belyayeva describes the events which took place at the time when Boris Yeltsin was fired from the CPSU Political Bureau and removed from the post of the first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee.

NOVAYA YEZHEDNEVNAYA GAZETA (NEW DAILY) carries an article by Academician Dmitriy Likhachev who dwells on the problem of the Russian national character in the context of ancient and modern history.

The TRUD daily writes about the difficult job performed by the Russian border guards in Tajikistan. Their commander Anatoliy Chechulin predicts that the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border will continue to worsen because the opposition, in a bid to seize power, has pinned its main hopes on armed struggle.

The newspaper ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI cautions against an epidemic of plague which might spread to Russia from Tajikistan, Chechnya and other conflict areas, where it is impossible to set up reliable sanitary and quarantine cordons. "Unlike cholera, plague cannot be cured by frosts," the newspaper said.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Kozyrev Says Russia Now Equal Partner in G-7

LD0410212294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2058 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York 5 Oct [date as received] (TASS)—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev described as "a normal forum of full-scale interaction" the "eight" meeting - that of the G7 and Russia, during the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly. He told ITAR-TASS it was the first time the foreign ministers of these states met as equal partners and not within the G7 plus Russia formula.

The meeting for the first time discussed with the Russian participation the agenda of the future "eight" summit scheduled for next summer. The ministers discussed the situation in Bosnia, Korea, Non-proliferation of nuclear arms, and agreed that further exchange of opinion will be done in the same composition.

In the opinion of Kozyrev, the agreement of all meeting participants on the issues discussed is very important. "The situation is more complicated and more normal," he said.

Foreign Ministry Source on Visit by PLO's Mahmud Abbas

LD0510105494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0937 GMT 5 Oct 94

[ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—"We regard the holding of elections to the Palestinian autonomy council—the legislative body of this organization now taking shape—as currently the biggest and most important event in the talks process between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization," a responsible source in the Russian Foreign Ministry's department of the Near East and North Africa announced today in a conversation with the ITAR-TASS correspondent.

As you know, the Palestinian-Israeli talks on the organization and holding of general elections to the Council began in Cairo on Monday. And immediately—as was expected, incidentally—they came up against a number of serious difficulties. These concern ensuring security in the course of the voting, the participation of Arabs from Jerusalem in the voting, the demands being made by Tel Aviv on the candidates for election, and the actual procedure of the elections.

Commenting on a number of reports appearing in the Russian mass news media concerning the visit to Moscow by Mahmud Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and his talks in Russia's foreign policy department, the high-ranking diplomat provided relevant explanations. The elections on the Palestinian autonomous territory, he said, will be held under international supervision. Russia, as cosponsor of the Near East peace process, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the PLO, which also bears the signature of Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, will help the holding of the elections and is planning to send its own observers to the Palestinian territories. As for reports of Moscow intending to open a mission or liaison office at the Palestinian national administration, he said this question has been discussed with M. Abbas and is currently at the processing stage.

The speaker asserted that Russia intends to grant the Palestinian authorities 45 armored carriers free of charge. This would be the Russian Federation's contribution to the emergence of Palestinian national rule to consolidate the equipment of the police forces as part of the international aid now being provided by various UN member-states. In addition, talks are being held on training a group of Palestinian policemen in the organizations of the Russian Federation's interior ministry, but the group has not yet arrived in Russia.

Foreign Ministry Refutes Article

LD0410154394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Valeriy Sevryukov and Vladimir Suprun]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—A report of the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper claiming the Russian Foreign Ministry has circulated a letter that allegedly does not recommend Russian organizations to develop scientific-technical cooperation with South Africa "is absolutely untrue", official representative of the Russian Foreign Ministry Mikhail Demurin told a briefing here today.

He stressed that the ministry has never prepared or circulated such a letter.

The international community canceled all sanctions against South Africa after the South African democratic forces won and the National Unity Government came to power, reminded the diplomat. A decree of the Russian president of July 12 enables full-scale cooperation between Russia and South Africa.

An exhibition-seminar of Russian technologies will be held in South Africa from late October through early November 1994, which proves that the newspaper's report is ungrounded, said Demurin. He said that the exhibition is expected to result in signing of a protocol to form a joint commission for scientific-technical cooperation.

Demurin Warns of 'Double Standards' in UN Sanctions

LD0410170394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1642 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Valeriy Sevryukov and Vladimir Suprun]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Russia plans to achieve the non-use of double standards in discussion of changes in the sanctions regime at the United Nations Security Council, official representative of the Russian Foreign Ministry Mikhail Demurin told a briefing here today.

Demurin commented on the stand of Russia which abstained in voting on the U.N. Security Council resolution that lifts sanctions against Haiti. He said that this resolution was adopted in "unjustified haste and without proper conditions for such a step".

Noting contribution of the multinational forces in creation of safe and stable environment on the island, the diplomat said heads of the military junta preserve power in Haiti and the situation with their departure is "so far unclear".

"We are confident of the need for a common procedure to change the sanctions regime without any exclusions," said the diplomat. In his words, in this case there will be no questions why some resolutions on sanctions suspending are discussed for months and others are adopted within two days without a proper confirmation of the fulfillment of the U.N. Security Council requirements.

It is necessary to elaborate a flexible and universal mechanism for gradual easing, suspension and cancellation of sanctions with due account of political realities, said Demurin.

Moscow Dissatisfied With Information on U.S.-DPRK Talks

LD0410181294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1635 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia has asked the United States to inform it on the situation regarding the U.S.-North Korean talks on nuclear issues and their perspectives in more detail. The Russian Foreign Ministry's Spokesman Mikhail Demurin said at a briefing in Moscow today that Russia paid much attention to the talks and was not satisfied with information on them which was fragmentary and could not give many reasons for optimism.

Demurin repeated that earlier the Russian president's special envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Panov had negotiated with the North Korean party on the situation on the Korean Peninsula during his visit to Pyongyang.

Demurin said Russia proceeded from the fact that the Moscow's proposal that an international conference on security and non- nuclear status of the Korean Peninsula be held had not been withdrawn from the agenda though the present talks on the Korean issue were bilateral. He said such a conference would aim at achieving "comprehensive settlement in Korea."

Yeltsin Favors Conditionally Lifting Anti-FRY Sanctions

LD0410135894 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 4 Oct 94

["Pool" item]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Oct. 4 (TANJUG)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said Tuesday that the suspension of sanctions against Yugoslavia in the areas of air traffic, culture and sports was a modest step.

Speaking at a press conference in the Kremlin, Yeltsin said the economic sanctions against Yugoslavia should be lifted under 'certain conditions', but did not elaborate.

He said he had discussed this and other issues of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia with United States President Bill Clinton during his recent visit to Washington.

Yeltsin said he insisted in the talks with Clinton that the Bosnian Muslims must on no account be exempted from the United Nations arms embargo, valid for all the former Yugoslav territories because this would result in another war.

Churkin on Moscow Contacts With Bosnian Serbs

LD0410171294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 94

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: by correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow does not intend to unfreeze its contacts with the Bosnian Serbs in a renewed attempt to induce them to accept the peace plan, the Deputy Foreign Minister Vitaliy Churkin, a special envoy of the Russian president, said in an interview with Interfax Tuesday.

In his words, if the Bosnian Serbs plan something sensible, they will find the means to communicate it to Belgrade and Moscow. "It is senseless to endlessly ask them one and the same questions and get the same reply or its variations," Churkin said.

He regards as groundless allegations that Moscow "drives a wedge" into relations between Moscow and Pale. "This is how the situation is really developing. The political watershed goes on the Serbs themselves in Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina rather than on the Serbian-Bosnian border. In the political circles, there are such bright personalities as Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic, who realizes that time has come to end the war through a compromise but with honor. The Contact Group's plan offers such a chance. But there are forces with unfeasible plans, leading to further confrontation and goals. That's where the watershed lies."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

In Churkin's words, with the advent of winter things may get worse in former Yugoslavia where "the war of nerves" is continuing. Winter is the most tragic, hardest period for humanitarian relief. "It now looks as if the embargo on arms supply (to the Bosnian Moslems - IF) are going to be lifted, which would aggravate the situation still more, impair and put humanitarian assistance at risk. But there is a hope that humanitarian disaster will again be avoided in Bosnia this winter with help from the world community," he said.

Asked about his plans, Churkin revealed that he is going to his new office in Belgium in early November to serve as Russia's ambassador to that country, following the appropriate presidential appointment to the post.

As Churkin explained, the decree on his resignation as the presidential envoy and deputy foreign minister has not been signed yet. "This means that for some time before the departure for Brussels, I will continue to handle Yugoslav affairs," he said.

Churkin also disclosed that the Russian president had decided to separate the post of special presidential envoy from that of deputy foreign minister. "Candidates have been selected already, but have not been endorsed so far," he said.

He refuted the report that Alexey Nikiforov, speaking on Russia's behalf in the Contact Group, will be a new special envoy.

According to a senior diplomat, Nikiforov will most likely go to a Balkan country as ambassador at the end of this year. "In the Contact Group, Russia will be represented by a special presidential envoy in the rank of an ambassador on special assignments," he explained.

As of October 5, air traffic resumes between Moscow and Belgrade, Mikhail Demurin, a spokesman for the Russian foreign office, announced at a briefing in Moscow Tuesday.

In his words, the UN Secretary General is to circulate among the Security Council members shortly a report drawn up by the Co- Chairmen of the Coordinative Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia. The report reiterates Belgrade's decision to close the Yugoslav-Bosnian border.

As Demurin explained with reference to the UN Security Council's resolution 943, as of October 5 sanctions are suspended for an initial period of 100 days against Yugoslavia in international air and ferry traffic as well as in sports and in cultural exchanges.

"Moscow hopes that if Belgrade continues to cooperate with the world community constructively in settling the Yugoslav crisis, other sanctions, imposed by the UN Security Council on Yugoslavia, will also be dropped," Demurin stressed.

Diplomat on Kozyrev's Japan Visit

LD0410131794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1142 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The visit by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to Japan does not depend on the political situation in the country, Interfax was told on Tuesday by a Russian senior diplomat.

He disagreed with the supposition that the visit by the Russian Foreign Minister to Japan is not likely to take place until the domestic situation stabilizes there.

The diplomat said that in New York last week Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono extended an oral invitation to Kozyrev to visit Tokyo.

The source said that Moscow does not rule out the possibility of such a visit.

Churkin Comments on New Position

LD0410163794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Churkin has informed of plans to take up his new post in Belgium in early November to serve as Russia's ambassador to that country. A presidential decree was recently signed appointing Churkin to this position.

As Churkin explained, the decree on his resignation as the presidential envoy and deputy foreign minister has not been signed yet. "This means that for some time before the departure for Brussels, I will continue to handle Yugoslav affairs," he said.

Churkin also disclosed that the Russian president had decided to separate the post of special presidential envoy from that of deputy foreign minister. "Candidates have been selected already, but have not been endorsed so far," he said.

He refuted the report that Alexey Nikiforov, speaking on Russia's behalf in the Contact Group, will be a new special envoy.

According to a senior diplomat, Nikiforov will most likely go to a Balkan country as ambassador at the end of this year. "In the Contact Group, Russia will be represented by a special presidential envoy in the rank of an ambassador on special assignments," he explained.

FIS Has 'No Information' on Turkey's Role in Chechnya

LD0410162994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) has no information about Turkey's "interference" into the developments taking place in Chechnya and Azerbaijan. This statement was made in an interview with Interfax by FIS spokeswoman Tatyana Samolis.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

She said that the FIS knows that Turkey pursues an active foreign policy which involves former Soviet republics, particularly those with predominantly Moslem populations. This is the right of Turkey and of those republics to which Ankara shows interest, said Samolis.

Chernomyrdin Postpones Visit to Kiev

LD0410180994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1635 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has delayed his scheduled visit to Kiev until Friday, a government source in Kiev told Interfax-Ukraine, but he did not elaborate. Chernomyrdin is to attend the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of Ukraine's liberation from Nazi Germany.

The source said the Russian PM and President Leonid Kuchma are expected to hold a half-hour meeting in Kiev.

The two countries are due to sign a range of agreements as planned before.

Shokhin Asks IMF for Debt Restructuring

MM0410121594 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Mikhail Berger and Vladimir Vernikov: "Intensive Work To Increase Russia's Foreign Debt Continues in Madrid"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Madrid—If the Russian delegation's plans are fully implemented at the annual assembly of the IMF and the World Bank, Russia could very soon receive an extra $12 billion. [passage omitted]

Formally, the IMF and World Bank session starts on Tuesday; however, the most substantial questions are resolved just prior to it, during informal consultations and the sessions of special committees. What does not get agreed at them will most likely simply remain unresolved. We therefore see circulating through Madrid's Palace of Congresses not just numerous delegations and droves of journalists but also rumors about who has managed to reach agreement with whom.

There is a particularly large amount of speculation about the meeting of G-7 representatives, to which Russia has been regularly invited in recent years. It is said that the speech there by Russian delegation head Aleksandr Shokhin really disconcerted the assembly.

As Shokhin told IZVESTIYA, the Russian delegation was greeted with the traditional questions— the budget deficit, the general state of the ruble, the progress of reforms as a whole, and so on and so forth. The esteemed assembly then realized that we had also put together some questions for it. One of them concerned a fundamentally new scheme for clearing the former USSR's debts (restructuring the debt).

This is not about obtaining a deferment of current payments, as is now being done, but about revising the schedule of repayments of the total accumulated debt—more than $80 billion—and the rate of interest on it. Aleksandr Shokhin cited an historical analogy in support of his position. In 1953 Germany's creditors agreed to restructure Germany's prewar debt on a long-term basis, signaling the financial end of World War II. Why should the deferment of Russia's debts not be regarded as the financial end of the Cold War.

This proposal did not generate great enthusiasm in the G-7. Another question put to them by Russia concerned the ruble stabilization fund of $6 billion promised to Russia but simply not delivered. Was it not time to do that? Shokhin's proposals also touched on the rules governing the granting of standard IMF credits, on the back of which Russia could borrow about an extra $5 billion from the Fund. The G-7 were clearly not prepared for such a turn of events, and it is difficult to judge as yet what fate awaits Russia's new initiatives totaling around $12 billion.

It is interesting that the idea of immediately obtaining new credits does not enrapture Central Bank Chairman Viktor Gerashchenko. In conversation with us he said that, given the present system of currency and import control, the stabilization fund could easily be spent without appreciable benefit to the ruble. The Central Bank head does not agree with the government's plan to finance the budget deficit out of IMF loans, particularly as such intentions could, according to him, serve in general as grounds for refusing credit. In other words, Gerashchenko is against obtaining as many new IMF loans as possible as quickly as possible. "We might simply blow the money," the banker concluded.

To this Aleksandr Shokhin retorted that the way IMF standard credits are used is our internal affair. The government intends to use the extra resources, if granted, to ensure that before next year is over inflation is ended and the budget deficit is resolved—which will make it possible to speed up reforms.

We have no intention of assessing who is right in this far from "Socratic" dialogue. The IMF will decide here. One thing is clear: Since Shokhin took the G-7 aback in Madrid by the tough questions with which he countered them, it will be difficult to accuse the Russian government of dancing to the IMF's tune.

Incidentally, Russia is not alone in its desire to obtain extra money from the IMF. The developing countries, which are calling for special drawing rights from the Fund, form a common front with it. The issuing of special drawing rights entitles you to obtain money without difficulty on highly preferential terms without a clearly specified repayment schedule. The issuing of such money has only occurred twice in the IMF's whole history; however, the emergence of new members of the Fund has served as the main argument for the demands for it to be issued a third time.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

This involves printing money (from 16 to 36 billion) which could be used by developing countries and those with a transitional economy (Russia numbering among them). The majority of rich countries are far from burning with a desire to do this. Attempts to find a compromise solution ended inconclusively, although the arguing went on until 0200 hours on Monday. It seems that the arguing between rich and poor countries has reached a dramatic point in Madrid which could affect the IMF's own future.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Political Issues

Yeltsin 4 Oct News Conference

LD0410184994 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1518 GMT 4 Oct 94

[News conference by President Boris Yeltsin with unidentified correspondents in the Kremlin on 4 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, will you soon respond to the appeal from the democratic forces to rally around you, and appeal which was made against the background of the attempt by the radical opposition in Kaliningrad to rally together? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] I would not wish to go into this subject in detail but I will just answer you plainly: yes.

[Correspondent] There is now a policy discussion in which are brought up various scenarios of holding parliamentary and presidential elections— separate, simultaneous, and early. At the initiative of Vladimir Shumeyko, the possibility of postponing the presidential and parliamentary elections is being discussed. Have you defined your position, and if not when are you likely to?

[Yeltsin] Regarding parliament, that is parliament's business. I would not want to interfere in their functions. Regarding the presidential election, I am in favor of elections not being postponed.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude to the latest statements and actions of the opposition, and in your view do these actions and statements constitute a real threat, considering that the opposition is also not homogeneous? And how would you comment on the recent statement that the composition of the government could be renewed including the leader of your administration, and also about it not being ruled out that representatives of the Communist Party may join it?

[Yeltsin] Renewal, you know, is a natural process in any living organism. The government is also a living organism, and some renewal—not of course like an avalanche or all-embracing, one or two people—is quite possible. And if someone comes into the government from the opposition—and this is possible—from among professional, intelligent people, regardless of party, I consider that there is no great wrong in that but it would only be for the good of our political stabilization.

Regarding the actions of the opposition and certain statements, well, this is a time for statements and so one must bear it a bit calmly, not get overheated, and not get let oneself get overexcited about this, and I think things will calm down any time now.

At any rate there is no threat, no I do not think there can be any serious threat from the opposition or individual opposition groups.

[Correspondent] The irreconcilable opposition is now again trying to falsify, well, what took place in October 1993, and in doing so, Rutskoy is attempting all the time to appear as a national hero and a bulwark of democracy and is ready to put forward his candidacy for the presidency. What do you think—what are his chances?

[Yeltsin] I think: about two to three percent.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, in your previous replies you have denied the possibility of any fundamental changes in the composition of the government and even in your entourage. But, nevertheless, representatives of various political forces have of late been repeating that such changes are inevitable, and we remember how you had to part with Gaydar.

[Yeltsin] But these were, after all, not all-embracing changes—one or two people is possible.

[Correspondent] Nevertheless, they are talking there of key figures, and the conclusion is drawn that a change of course is possible. In this connection could you not state your view on how realistic this is and what could be expected in connection with a possible aggravation of interrelations with the representatives of power? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] Prior to the trip to the United States, four of us got together—Shumeyko, Rybkin, Chernomyrdin, and me. We discussed an entire range of issues which, so to speak, still stand between us, and which, as it were, have not been completely agreed upon. And we came to an agreement on all issues. We even agreed that I would sign a decree that, prior to the presidential elections—prior to the next elections rather—which will be set in accordance with the law, heads of administration will not be elected but will be appointed by the president—well, new ones, that is to say.

With regard to the government, no key figures are at issue. On the contrary, with regard to a change in course, I'll say that on Saturday Chernomyrdin and I sat, well, at least for half a day, well, well over four hours—well, a week had passed, after all, a vacuum was developing in our contacts.

We discussed a lot of issues, including—well, there were 17 questions from his side alone, and from my side something like that, so you can do your own summing up.

And we discussed the question as to whether we should toughen up the reforms a little bit. Quite the opposite—that is, to intensify the reforms, not ease up on them; not put the brake on them, but to intensify them. In whatever sphere they may have a negative effect, and wherever there might be negative consequences, let's make sure that these negative consequences do not occur in the social sphere. We openly and firmly came to an agreement on this—let's make our calculations, and if there has not been an effect on the social sector from the point of view of its deterioration, then let's go ahead. Because

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

a reduction in inflation now from last year's say, 25-26 percent to four percent this year—four percent has been maintained in the half-year, four to five percent—abroad, this has the effect of an explosion. And if you add the kind of political stabilization that there has been, then there is now quite a different confidence in Russia, quite a different attitude to Russia than there was a year ago. Therefore, a change in the course towards reforms is ruled out absolutely, at least until the middle of 1996, before the election of a new president.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, you were speaking about a tax code. Should one expect an easing of the tax burden, or, on the other hand, are any decisions to toughen up the tax regime being prepared?

[Yeltsin] An easing of it.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, in your introductory statement just now you drew attention to the fact that Russia is expecting us to work together. And at the same time the crisis of non-payments in Russia is becoming an acute problem. Russia has been shouting about this for virtually a whole year. Out of an economic problem a most acute political problem is arising—what can the president do, when does he intend to untangle this knot, or is the government at the moment helpless in this problem, and, as the opposition maintains, should it resign? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] You probably know that I set up a special commission by decree to deal with this issue, a well-qualified commission with members of the government and experts and headed by government chairman Chernomyrdin. This commission works regularly and provides me regularly with information. When I arrived, I immediately received the information that 1.9 trillion rubles had been paid so far, the amount of non-payments against this figure has gone down, so this work is being done, of course. Although it is very, very difficult. No, we have not surrendered and we will be persistent in continuing to carry out this work. I will just monitor the work of this commission headed by the government chairman. And since this government commission is working hard on this matter, there are of course no grounds for considering the question of its resignation.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, we cannot ignore the question of Chechnya—another bleeding wound. Tell us, are you fully informed about situation? To what extent, as far as you know, is the threat of terrorist acts a real one and what do you see as the formula for resolving this problem?

[Yeltsin] Yes, I am informed about it at least once a day, sometimes twice a day, sometimes three times and sometimes a fourth time during the night. So there are no problems there. As far as resolving things there is concerned, of course I have some ideas, but I do not know whether I should reveal them to everyone, including Chechnya. The important thing is not to cause any harm. A process is underway there which we welcome. We will not use force whatever happens, and we are not using force, contrary to Dudayev's claims. With regard to terrorist acts against Yeltsin, as it were, no, I do not think this is probable either. I am well protected. So, the Chechen issue, let them resolve it. We may perhaps be able to advise them on some matters, but things are moving now in the right direction. I would like to say to Rossiyskiye Vesti [Moscow Russian Television Network's main news bulletin] you should be more accurate with official reports.

On Saturday you reported at 2000 [1700 GMT] that between us and China the situation had improved considerably since Gorbachev had gone there on a visit and Jiang Zemin then came here on a visit. Have you forgotten that the president of the Russian Federation went on a visit to China and there we signed 15 agreements which are utterly and completely operational? And before that, Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin went there and signed an economic agreement which is today really utterly and completely operational?

I am not belittling Gorbachev's visit, but if you broach a subject speak about the whole subject to the end objectively and fairly. That's all.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, how would you a year on appraise the state of affairs in the Army and above all in its leadership? For instance, the well-known attempts or ambitions of Defense Minister Pavel Grachev to subordinate the frontier troops to himself. Is it just his conceit or is it something that was decided?

[Yeltsin] I highly value the leadership of the Armed Forces led by the supreme commander-in-chief and including the minister of defense, but I consider that in this question from the point of view of the border troops he is wrong. Therefore I signed yesterday a document that this whole dispute is over. There are the Armed Forces and there are the border troops. This is how it was and this is how it will remain.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, of late the opinion is fairly often heard that Russia withdrew its troops from the Baltics prematurely and thus somehow weakened its influence here. Fears are being voiced that the Baltics may not fulfill the accords on military pensions. Tell me please, how will you react in that event? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] You know, I discussed this subject in very great detail with Clinton and with Major. I spoke about it also in the UN General Assembly. So one has to act by diplomatic means, one has to convince all our partners that the Baltics in this respect are wrong. So people are living mutually without having each other's troops with them. I mean a normal state. We need to get used to this civilized way. The fact that we withdrew our troops I consider to be a huge political act, withdrawing them from Germany, from the countries of eastern and central

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Europe, and the Baltics. Perhaps our troops will stay in some of the CIS states, but only at their request as bases. Only at their request.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, we all have vivid memories of the final news conference in Washington when you literally stunned journalists with the list of questions which were dealt with and accords reached. I would like to ask you what among all that was there that exceeded your expectations and which was a genuine breakthrough in our relations and which will play a very important part in Russian-American relations? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] Yes, definitely. The first thing I should say is that the first one-to-one meeting, planned for 30 minutes, lasted three hours. And the whole three hours were tete-a-tete. And this was perhaps the first such sincere and frank conversation between us. If Clinton did not like something, he said so. If I had serious grounds for not liking something, I said so. And the answers were frank. That is the first thing. Secondly, on economic issues we finally moved on to specific issues and specific agreements. We signed an agreement worth 2 billion dollars and we signed an agreement on the joint operation of the Timano-Pechorskoye oil field—oil and gas field—the largest oil field in Russia, and we will operate it together. And thirdly, with regard to security, nuclear security, I would say that—perhaps even unexpectedly, we agreed that we would not wait for START-III but now, following the ratification of START-II, instead of taking seven years to destroy the nuclear warheads as set out in START-II, we would do it immediately over the next twenty-four hours, the next week, remove all of them from operational readiness. And in so doing, give humanity seven years of more peaceful, less worrying life.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, I would very much like your answer. What is your assessment of the current situation in the former Yugoslavia and the steps which Belgrade is taking toward settling the crisis, and the prospects for lifting the sanctions against Yugoslavia? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] After the problems of economic and bilateral relations, this was perhaps the most lengthy topic for discussion with Clinton. Firstly, I kept insisting that under no circumstances should the embargo on the deliveries of weapons be lifted, that is to say, to the side of the Muslims. This is impermissible because I am convinced that this would again mean an immense flare-up of a new war. Well, taking into account that the Muslim side has also started to get doubts and says: let's at least postpone things for the time being for at least 4-6 months - so Clinton and I have agreed that there will be a postponement for half a year and then we'll both return to this issue. Well, thank God, six months is already a breathing-space.

Regarding sanctions, well, what they have adopted with regard to sport, culture, and air transport, well, this is [pauses] well, how shall I put it? Not very serious is perhaps not the right way of putting this. Well, let's put it like this: It does not amount to much after all. Therefore I tried to persuade him that it is necessary to start already lifting some economic sanctions, too, inasmuch as the situation is becoming impossible. In principle he said in the end that he agrees that Russia should now examine specifically in what areas, on what points that should be done—if of course Milosevic agrees regarding the border with Croatia—this is a very important factor—then they will agree to the lifting of economic sanctions in stages.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, I have a question regarding your forthcoming visit to Kiev and the postponement of this visit, as you said, to November. Now the view has arisen that this postponement is linked not to technical reasons but to some more serious considerations in connection with our bilateral relations. How could you comment on this? Thank you.

[Yeltsin] I am keeping in constant touch by telephone with Ukraine's president, with Mr. Kuchma. We have a very good relationship and I think that relations between our countries are also being put right, the more so as we are neighbors, and, furthermore, even there, when chatting with Clinton, I said that somehow the world community should on the whole give a certain amount of assistance to Ukraine in connection with the serious situation there.

At the same time I was also asking for some help in persuading Ukraine to ratify the START-I treaty, at last, the only country that has not ratified it and thus it is still not in force. I mean, we already have destroyed practically everything the treaty demands, and it is not working. This is not right.

Regarding the postponement of the visit, I can tell you absolutely honestly and frankly that there are no political or other such reasons. First, the treaty is not ready yet. The working groups of the two sides are still working on it. This is to be a major, wide-scale and serious treaty between our countries. What we would like is that, having signed this treaty during my visit to Ukraine, we shall never have to return again to either the Black Sea Fleet, Crimea, or any other such issues. That is, everything in this treaty has to be compartmentalized and specified in detail and all problems solved. And this is what is happening right now: everything is being compartmentalized.

The second, the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of Ukraine's liberation. This is being celebrated as a national holiday and we have agreed that since I am coming on a visit, this event will be attended by Chernomyrdin—he will go to Kiev for the 50th anniversary celebrations straight after his holidays. This is also why we cannot hold these two events at the same time. And this is why we agreed to postpone the summit—and you should not look for anything sensational here.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Moderator] Dear colleagues, our time is over. Allow me to thank President Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin on your behalf. Thank you.

[Yeltsin] Thank you.

Yeltsin Answers Questions 4 Oct

LD0410222294 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Question and answer session chaired by Press Secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov, who selects the correspondents asking the questions, following the news conference given by Russian President Boris Yeltsin at the Kremlin on 4 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Kostikov] Russian Television, Vesti, Skvortsov.

[Skvortsov] Respected President, it was said on the eve of your visit that Russia was claiming a larger role in international affairs than the Western powers were allotting it. In this sense, what illusions have you lost with regard to Russian relations with the West, and what illusions have the Western states been forced to leave behind?

[Yeltsin, speaking to Kostikov] I missed the beginning [pause in proceedings while question is repeated] I think we have lost the illusion that the process—the process of security, and the economic process—might proceed on a unilateral basis. We were under the illusion that America really would, as was stated at the Group of 7 meeting in Tokyo....[Yeltsin pauses] that the entire G-7 would give us $44,000 million. We have lost this illusion, and my first words when I stepped onto American soil, in response to journalists' questions, were that this time I had not come to beg for help. We must cooperate. We must trade to our mutual advantage. We must carry out major projects together. America must finally lift all of the discriminatory measures that were targeted at the communist Soviet Union and are now applied to Russia. America saw that Russia is not a weak country. These illusions of theirs also disappeared, particularly after this visit, since they thought that only one country could dominate and conduct international policies in the world. No, Russia is a superpower and will be a superpower, especially when its economy has strengthened and the issues connected with the reform have been resolved. Especially since we have decided to act a little more strictly on matters of reform now than in the past.

[Kostikov] Mikhail Gurevich from MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS.

[Gurevich] Gurevich from MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS. Boris Nikolayevich, there have been many blunt articles in the press of late about a large-scale corruption in the Western Group of Forces and trade in weapons. May we please hear your view?

[Yeltsin] We have sent several commissions there, but no gross violations have been discovered, perhaps to certain journalists' regret.

[Kostikov] Veronika Kutsilo from KOMMERSANT-DAYLI.

[Kutsilo] Boris Nikolayevich, over the last week the president's entourage has shown an astonishing variation of views; that is, one would make a statement, another person would refute it and yet another would refute both. I am referring to the U.S. visit, the incident in Ireland, and the situation with Agriculture Minister Khlystun. What is your attitude about this and, on the whole, is there within your administration a mechanism for working out agreed official views or decisions?

[Yeltsin] We do not decide on out agreed views as such within the presidential structure. The president consults whoever he considers it necessary to consult on a given issue, seeks advice of professionals, and then he makes a decision. This is his presidential duty. As for the divergence of views, well it is true, once you go away for a week or so, all sorts of things start happening but once you return everything is in order. So now everything is in order.

[Krylovich] Krylovich, RIA Novosti. Boris Nikolayevich, the Public Chamber recommended that you revoke the edict on the fight against crime because a number of experts believe it contains violations of human rights. What do you intend to do about this?

[Yeltsin] If I receive information that human rights really are being violated and such violations are happening, then it really may come to this. So far, there have not been any alarming reports or ugly examples of violations of human rights ensuing from the decree, so I do not intend to revoke it for the time being.

[Kostikov] Mr. Salim Omara, Egypt.

[Omara] Excuse me, please, my intention was to ask a question about Russian foreign policy, but a question on domestic matters was asked here earlier. Since it was not answered, may I ask it again: Boris Nikolayevich, Mr. President, will there be any changes in your entourage? There are rumors about disagreements between Filatov and Ilyushin, for example; and will Mr. Kostikov remain your press secretary? There is a lot of speculation about these matters among the foreign correspondents, so please allow me to ask you these questions.

[Yeltsin] Leave it to the president to make these decisions.

[Kostikov] By the way, Omara, I should point it out to you: It is a little improper of you to submit one question and then ask another. This puts us in an awkward situation.

[Yeltsin] Of course, changes in the presidential service can be made. And why not? They happen constantly, as I said before. After all, this is a living organism, and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

changes can happen both in the government and the presidential service. Only the Federal Assembly is permanent, one-to-one, so to speak, and no changes are envisioned there, except by the natural causes.

[Kostikov] There is a question from Tokyo television. Igor Fedorenko, please.

[Fedorenko] Boris Nikolyevich, not long before your visit to the United States, the foreign intelligence service published a report. Are you satisfied with its contents?

[Yeltsin] Primakov briefed me on the main points of this report in advance. You cannot think that such reports can be presented to the world simply like that and that the president learns of them only from the press? It does not happen this way. He outlined the main points to me, got my permission, and then published it. I am satisfied and have nothing against the foreign intelligence report. Incidentally, it did not cause any irritation abroad, either. We thought it would, a little. It did not cause irritation. [passage ommitted]

Army Daily on Yeltsin News Conference

MM0510102994 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 94 p 1

[Article by Vladimir Yermolin: "Russia Is a Great Power. But in Order To Prove That, It Needs Civil Peace"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The press conference given by Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the Kremlin on Tuesday was devoted not only to the anniversary of the tragic events of October 1993 but also to this year's political results in general. But first of all Boris Yeltsin urged people to remember on this day all who died "regardless of whether they were defending democracy or were on the side of those who were dragging Russia down into the hell of civil war."

The political split in society, the profound constitutional crisis, the growing confrontation between the branches of power, chaos in the administration of the state, and the threat of Russia's disintegration are the factors which determined life in Russia then, in the summer and fall of last year, the Russian president said. It was those conditions, he stressed, which made it necessary to sign the well known edict No. 1400 of 21 September. The main achievement of those days, according to the president, was the fact that "the second October Revolution in Russia did not take place." Civil war was also averted. This happened, in Boris Yeltsin's opinion, because Russians had already learned how to distinguish truth from lies. It was not just the vast majority in Moscow and St. Petersburg who did not support the rebels but the rest of Russia, the heartland. "The people were with us," the president said, "the Russian Orthodox Church was with us."

The Russian president went on to note that in the past year Russia has changed significantly. The country has gained a democratic Constitution. This gives reliable legal protection for civil peace. The system of soviets has collapsed. A new parliament—the Federal Assembly—has been elected. The most important thing is that a destructive face-to-face conflict has been averted. What we have now are signs of stability and political, national, and social accord. The president believes that there is no serious threat from the intransigent opposition. As Boris Yeltsin put it, "there is no need to stir things up again," everything will settle down of its own accord. Incidentally, the president rated at no more than 2-3 percent the chances of Aleksandr Rutskoy, one of the main leaders of the intransigent opposition, winning Russians' votes in the next elections.

Civil peace is an essential condition of creative work. People are geared toward practical actions. Boris Yeltsin intends to help them in that, specifically by broadening the legal basis of the reforms. It has emerged that the president and government have approached the opening of the fall sitting of parliament with a "weighty portfolio of draft laws" relating mainly to the sphere of economic transformations and the improvement of the electoral system. The president stressed that he does not intend to postpone the elections, as Vladimir Shumeyko proposes.

As for the economic situation in the country, it was noted that a number of painful Russian economic problems have been successfully resolved. In particular, the rise in inflation has slowed down. In Boris Yeltsin's words, the average rate of inflation over six months was 4 percent [per month]. "The situation is holding up" in the consumer market, in terms of both the level of saturation and price movements. Citizens' savings have started to grow. All of these factors have boosted the West's confidence in Russia. New relations of partnership are coming into being. That was helped by Boris Yeltsin's recent visit to the United States. Reciprocal illusions have been dispelled and the two countries are entering a stage of qualitatively new relations which treat each other's national and economic interests with mutual respect.

The president also broached questions of the military security of Russia and the whole world community. Accords have been reached on the further reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons. Boris Yeltsin stated that he and Bill Clinton agreed "not to wait for START III but to begin standing missiles down right now, after the ratification of START II, not in seven years' time but immediately, within days."

As supreme commander in chief of the Russian Federation Armed forces and president of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, in his own words, "has a high opinion of the leadership of the Armed Forces." As for the matter of the affiliation of the Border Troops to the Army, that question has been settled once and for all, the Russian president said: The Armed Forces have their tasks to resolve, the Border Troops likewise. Thus it was and will remain. The corresponding document to that effect has been signed, Boris Yeltsin said.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

There was the traditional question about abuses in the former Western Group of Forces. Boris Yeltsin was succinct on that point too: Commissions have investigated the group of forces and, "to the great regret of some journalists," found no abuses.

The question of military pensioners in the Baltic countries was raised. Boris Yeltsin discussed this matter with Bill Clinton and at the UN General Assembly session. Let us hope that the West will help the Balts to meet fully their obligations toward the military pensioners.

Events in Chechnya were raised. "We welcome the process which is under way there," the president said. He also stressed: "This is a Chechen question, let them decide it." Boris Yeltsin considered the possibility of terrorist acts in Moscow unlikely.

Yeltsin Greets Federal Assembly Deputies

LD0510102594 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In connection with the opening of the fall session of parliament, Boris Yeltsin sent greetings to the deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that many pessimistic forecasts made at the beginning of the year regarding the impossibility of normal interaction between the executive and legislative powers in Russia have not come true.

Over the past six months of work, Yeltsin noted, several cardinal changes have taken place which have radically changed the situation in the country and promoted the emergence of the first signs of general stabilization. First of all, a constructive dialogue between various branches of power is under way and a great deal of work for establishing interaction between the president and the government on the one side and the two chambers of the Federal Assembly on the other side has been carried out.

Over the past months the Federation Council and the State Duma have turned into fully-fledged constitutional bodies of legislative power, and a number of important laws have been adopted, Boris Yeltsin noted.

President Issues Statement on Border Guards Dispute

LD0410162694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1128 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—The Russian president's press service issued the following:

"Recently the leadership of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense has repeatedly raised the issue of incorporating the Federal Border Service into the Ministry of Defense, including raising this with the president of Russia.

"Having studied this problem attentively, B.N. Yeltsin has decided that this reorganization is not advisable. The president considers the question of who is to defend Russia's borders to be closed—these functions remain with the Federal Border Service.

"The president believes that this issue comes under the Law 'On the state border of the Russian Federation', which clearly allocates functions to the armed forces and the border forces.

"Neither does the president consider it possible to hand over to the armed forces the task of guarding and defending the Tajik-Afghan border. The confrontation there has the specific nature of a 'partisan war' and the border guards are the most suited to such actions.

"Russia's Federal Border Service plays a specific role in the overall system of defending the political and economic interests of the state and in the fight against cross-border organized crime and illegal migration. The armed forces have no such function.

"In making his decision on this issue, the president also appraised highly the Vostok-94 border exercises, which have just been held, and which were on a strategic scale.

"The president issued an instruction to the Ministry of Defense and the commander in chief of the border guards regarding improving coordination and cooperation in defense of Russia's national interests."

Communists Rule Out Government Participation

LD0510101994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0906 GMT 5 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—The communists will not support the present course of the president and government since they regard it as "absolutely ruinous for everybody," Gennadiy Zyuganov, leader of the Russian Federation Communist Party, told ITAR-TASS today. "We will not participate in this disgrace," he added.

At yesterday's news conference the Russian president did not rule out the possibility that certain professionals from the opposition may participate in the government.

Gennadiy Zyuganov said there could not be any question of the communists participating in Viktor Chernomyrdin's government. "If a proper, strong coalition government is set up, with a clear program and different policies, then that will be another matter," he concluded.

Deputy Nationalities Minister Attacked by Gunman

LD0410164194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An armed attack was carried out against Deputy Russian Minister for Nationalities and Regional Policies General Kim Tsagolov in Moscow on Tuesday morning.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Interfax was told by a spokesman for the ministry that Tsagolov was on his way to the airport for a business trip to Kabardino- Balkaria. At 8:30 a.m. [0530 GMT] on Rublyovo Highway his car was chased by a motorcycle whose driver managed to shoot at him five times. The gunman missed his target and neither Tsagolov nor the car's driver were injured. The motorcyclist managed to escape.

Despite the incident, Tsagolov left for the North Caucasus.

The spokesman said that General Tsagolov has a personal shotgun. On the day of the attack he was not carrying the pistol because he was to board a plane. Federal Intelligence Service experts along with the Interior Ministry are conducting an investigation.

Military & Nuclear Issues

Defense Ministry Wants R115 Trillion for 1995

LD0410211594 Moscow Radio Moscow in Russian to Tajikistan 1930 GMT 4 Oct 94

[From the Russian Defense Ministry's "Slavyanka" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian Defense Ministry intends to request 115 trillion rubles for the country's military needs in 1995. Mikhail Zadurnov, chairman of the State Duma Budget Committee, announced this. The budget for next year is to be examined at the session of parliament, which resumes work on 5 October after the summer holidays.

Grachev Greetings to Military Space Forces Cited

MM0410142594 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Valeriy Baberdin and Vasiliy Makashin: "Russia's Interests in Space. Military Space Forces Are Guarantee of Their Implementation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] October 4 1994 marks the 37th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial satellite. This day rightly has been and continues to be considered the birthday of the Military Space Forces, which are today a reliable guarantor of the implementation of Russia's interests in space.

In his message to Military Space Forces personnel, Army General Pavel Grachev, Russian Federation defense minister, stressed in particular that space has now become part and parcel of earth's civilization, and is the embodiment and a powerful engine of scientific and technical progress. Space science, equipment, and technology are accelerating the development of fundamental and applied scientific resarch, are actively used to solve production tasks, are effectively used to safeguard the defense capability of Russia and the CIS countries, and are increasingly becoming a fixture in the daily lives of tens and hundreds of millions of people.

The message also notes that history and the achievements of Russian space science embody the patriotism, civic responsibility, courage, selflessness, and supreme professionalism of many generations of servicemen and Military Space Forces civilian personnel. The glorious traditions of the veterans who first conquered space continue today in the assured and reliable work of experimental engineers, operators, communications workers, and all the specialists at space centers, telemetry centers, and logistics and servicing units and subunits.

The defense minister expressed gratitude and thanks to the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers, generals, civilian personnel, Military Space Forces veterans, and all those who are preserving their sacred loyalty to their constitutional, military, and labor duty and to the long traditions of older generations of space ground staff who worked conscientiously and hard for the sake of our great motherland.

The history of the development of our space rocket equipment has always marched alongside the history of the creation of the Military Space Forces. Even at the very beginning they set themselves tasks that were not only military—aimed at strengthening the country's defense capability—but also of a general civilian and global nature. Few know that the plan for the first artificial satellite was born at the Military Scientific Research Institute. The architect of the plan was Colonel Mikhail Klavdiyevich Tikhonravov.

The baton was then passed to specialists from the experimental design bureau of Sergey Pavlovich Korolev, who supported Tikhonravov's developments, dynamically turning them "into metal." And then the sensation of the century—the voice of a man-made miracle was heard over the globe 4 October 1957. Then there was another sputnik, and another.... Automatic craft flew near and far, and then man went into space.

Today the Military Space Forces' duty shifts maintain their watch, controlling an orbital group of 168 spacecraft. And work needs to be done with each one of them—analyzing telemetry, calculating and correcting orbits, and, above all, collecting and processing information and passing it on to consumers.

...When readers receive this issue, there will already have been a report on radio and television about the latest space launch—Cosmonauts Aleksandr Viktorenko, Yelena Kondakova, and Research Astronaut Ulf Merbold of the European Space Agency will be setting off on the 17th basic expedition to the Mir orbiter. The success of this flight, and of all the others, has largely been predetermined by the selfless and clear-cut work done by Military Space Forces details at the launch pad in Baykonur. And later, throughout the flight, the spaceship and the station will be constantly monitored by ground-based telemetry dishes. The ground-based space service

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

is a round-the-clock operation—it has no weekends or days off. Although there are things to celebrate—successful launches, dockings, and landings.

Commission Says Arctic Nuclear Power Station Unsafe

LD0410133294 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Kola nuclear power station is not ready to operate in winter conditions. According to a commission from the Russian Federation Atomic Energy Ministry, which has spent a week checking the station, safety at the station cannot be ensured while, as is the case now, only one out of four existing power units is operational. Moreover, due to financial problems, the stocks of equipment are insufficient, and the station is having difficulties in obtaining nuclear fuel.

Federal Assembly

Federal Assembly Resumes Work After Vacation

LD0510085394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0743 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 5 ITAR-TASS—State Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin today opened the second session of the State Duma, the lower chamber of the Russian parliament, in the renovated building in central Moscow.

On Wednesday morning, the chamber is due to hear report of the first deputy chairman of the chamber, Mikhail Mityukov, about the plan for legislative work for the next few months. Deputies will submit proposals for improving the chamber's law making activity.

The chamber has a package of more than 200 draft laws to consider, 40 of which have been submitted to the State Duma by the president.

After the first day of discussion, the chamber is expected to adopt the plan as the basis for its work during the autumn session.

The upper chamber of the Russian federal legislature has also resumed its work on Wednesday after a two-month vacation.

The first item on its agenda is the question about prolonging the state of emergency in the conflict zone in Ossetia and the Ingush republic. The Russian president's decree prolonging the state of emergency in the zone until December 2, 1994 was published on Tuesday.

The upper chamber is scheduled to discuss a law on the ratification of an agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan on the use of cosmodrome Baykonur. The chamber will also discuss candidatures for members of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Duma Deputy Speaker on Legislative Program

MM0510091594 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Olga Burkaleva on interview with Mikhail Mityukov, deputy speaker of the Russian Federation State Duma; date and place not given: "Duma Is To Examine 222 Draft Laws"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislators are faced with mountains of work. Mikhail Mityukov, deputy chairman of the State Duma, spoke to ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI about what the forthcoming fall session of the Federal Assembly's lower house will be like.

As the person who handles questions of the planning and coordination of legislative work in the State Duma, Mikhail Mityukov, by his own admission, would prefer the session to be constructive and to tackle draft laws in real earnest, especially those connected with economic problems. But on the basis of numerous statements from certain political leaders he suggested that political cards would also be played, that attempts would be made to divert the session from the fruitful discussion of draft laws, and that various debates and discussions would be foisted on the house, some connected with the anniversary of the events of September and October. In this respect the State Duma leadership's principal task, the deputy speaker believes, is not to allow the house to drift into fruitless discussions.

A rough draft program of legislative work has been prepared for the fall session. It is planned to discuss it at one of the State Duma's first sessions. Both according to the standing orders and under the Constitution it must be presented by State Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin.

Fifty-nine draft laws have been singled out as requiring priority attention. The draft plan includes draft laws which are to undergo work in State Duma committees, draft laws which must be discussed by the State Duma Council, and also draft laws which are to be examined at their first reading. This does not mean that all documents must become law in the fall session; many of them will be a job for subsequent sessions. It is expected that altogether the State Duma will have worked on 222 draft laws by 25 December 1994.

The program is divided into several sections. The first section includes the 59 draft laws which will be examined as a matter of priority. The majority of these have already passed their first or second readings. For example, the first part of the Civil Code. The law on the plenipotentiary for human rights. This section includes draft laws concerning social protection and economic laws—in particular the Law on the Fundamentals of the Tax System. Here too are the Law on the Federal Budget for 1995, several laws changing banking legislation, and others.

I would like to stress, M. Mityukov said, that the State Duma differs from the Supreme Soviet in a positive

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

respect in that it increasingly gravitates toward the adoption of laws regulating economic relations.

The second section of the plan spells out the legislative program for the committees. The committees are the State Duma's key institutions, where the preliminary examination and elaboration of draft laws is carried out. The assessment of draft laws from the political point of view takes place in factions.

The third section of the program is thematic, and includes a list of draft laws according to branches of legislation. The largest heading is draft laws in the sphere of the economy. These include 60 of the 222. This is approximately one-third of all those requiring examination.

Federal constitutional laws are a very important part of the program. So far only one out of 12 has been adopted—the Law on the Constitutional Court. It is necessary to reform the judicial system: to adopt constitutional laws on the Supreme Court and the Court of Arbitration. A law on referenda is essential. "Today some political forces say that a referendum must be held on one question or another," Mityukov stressed. "But on what basis do they plan to hold it? At the moment there is no such law. And therefore, in my view, all discussions about referenda have no basis from a juridical point of view."

In addition, changes are necessary to existing legislation. There are 66 existing laws which need to be brought in line with the current economic and political situation.

One key area of the State Duma's work is the elaboration of legislation in the sphere of social policy. This includes questions of labor relations, employment, and the provision of pensions. People's futures depend directly on the resolution of these questions. The session will examine 19 legislative acts on this agenda.

Another important block of draft laws brings together questions connected with crime and the battle with crime. "Today the battle with crime is one of the state's most important political goals. It is no exaggeration to say that the state's very existence depends on how successfully we cope with this monster," M. Mityukov said. It is planned to examine 23 draft laws connected with the problems of combatting crime and corruption. Among these the Criminal Code submitted by the Russian president occupies a key place. "If we manage to adopt it (if not at this session, then at least at the beginning of the next one), we will acquire a new juridical basis for the battle with crime that meets the requirements of the current economic and political situation," the vice speaker believes.

[Burkaleva] Mikhail Alekseyevich, how do you react to the proposal to extend the term of office of Federal Assembly deputies?

[Mityukov] I believe that their term of office should be exercised in accordance with the Constitution, in which it is clearly set down that in the transitional period it should last two years.

[Burkaleva] That is to say that the current body of deputies, in accordance with the Constitution, should work a further three sessions, including this fall's session?

[Mityukov] Yes.

[Burkaleva] How is collaboration to be structured between the government and the president in the sphere of legislation?

[Mityukov] In the fall session more active participation in legislative work by the president and the government is planned. Sixteen draft laws have been submitted to the State Duma on the president's proposal. Moreover, these are draft laws of a fundamental character (the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, a law on the government, a law on the federal organs of state power), that is to say laws which substantially enlarge on and supplement the Constitution. The government also plans to participate actively in the State Duma's work. It plans to submit almost 100 laws. Some of them have already been submitted and are being analyzed in committees, while some are on the way.

[Burkalev] Can it be said that the State Duma's collaboration with the government is closer and more constructive than the former Supreme Soviet's?

[Mityukin] Yes—we compiled the rough program of legislative work in close coordination with the Federation Council, the president, the government, the Supreme Courts [capitalization, plural as published], and the federation components. We try to collaborate and coordinate work in the sphere of legislation with all entities possessing the power of legislative initiative.

I am a supporter of the idea, and voice it everywhere, that there should be a state program of legislative work for a number of years, compiled on the basis of the Constitution and the needs of our state. Such a program could be adopted in the form of a federal law, which would discipline those with the power of legislative initiative and bring about a unified legislative policy in the state.

Regional Affairs

Chechen Opposition Leader Calls for Peace

LD0510092994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0835 GMT 5 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 5 TASS—Head of the Chechen People's Trust Government Yaragy Mamodayev has urged his fellow-countrymen to refrain from military actions on any side involved in the conflict. In his appeal to the Chechen people, published in Groznyy today, he says that confrontation between the pro- and anti-Dudayev forces in the republic was

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

becoming increasingly irreconcilable and was prodding the Chechen society to the brink of a deep Tajik-type split.

Expressing concern over developments in the republic, Mamodayev urges his fellow-countrymen to rally around the only legitimate organ of power—the People's Trust Government and its programme of measures to pull the republic out of the current deep-going crisis. This programme envisages, in particular, the reconciliation of the conflicting forces on the basis of the principles of national concord approved by the congress of Chechen clans, normalisation of relations with Russia, and the Chechen Republic's economic revival.

The head of the People's Trust Government is currently visiting Turkey, but he is actively influencing processes in the Chechen republic.

Rallies Continue; Bridge Blown Up in Chechnya

LD0510100994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0915 GMT 5 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 5 Oct—A bridge across the small river separating Groznyy and the village of Pervomayskaya in Chechnya was blown up last night, the republic's State Security Department reports. The circumstances surrounding the incident are being looked into.

A demonstration in support of the Chechen Republic's independence is continuing in Groznyy. Its participants are demanding ever more strenuously that the official authorities rigorously take the situation under control, using not only the armed forces and the law-enforcement bodies but also the civilian volunteer force.

Chechen Government Warplane Shot Down Near Groznyy

LD0410113794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1028 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 4 Oct—An L-39 plane of the Chechen armed forces was shot down this morning on the border between Nadterechnyy and Groznenskiy districts, not far from the settlement of Goragorskiy. The headquarters of the republican armed forces told ITAR-TASS that the plane had been scrambled because two helicopters sent by forces opposed to President Dudayev were approaching Groznyy.

Military Accuses Russia

LD0410164094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Military officials of Chechnya have accused Russia of shooting down its aircraft on Tuesday.

In an interview with Interfax, the Chechen fighter plane which flew out to intercept several Russian helicopters violating the republic's air space was brought down while on a flight to its base by a missile fired from Russian territory. [sentence as received] The helicopters changed their course flying to the town of Mozdok in neighboring North Ossetia.

Chechen army officials said the fighter was hit and crashed tens of kilometers northwest of the capital Grozny.

Pilots of Downed Aircraft Dead

LD0410142094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1233 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A fighter plane of the Chechen Air Force was shot down by the opposition on Tuesday. According to the Commander of the Chechen Armed Forces, both pilots on board died.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources at the Russian Defense Ministry say that a Czech L-39 training plane was shot down in Chechnya on Tuesday which is believed to have belonged to the Chechen air force. According to the Moscow source, there was one, not two pilots aboard, who died.

The Russian side says Chechnya has several dozen such planes, left behind in 1991, at a training airfield near the capital Groznyy.

Moscow Confirms Plane 'Fall'

LD0410164494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Competent bodies in Moscow confirmed on Tuesday to Interfax that a plane belonging to official Groznyy's air force did in fact fall from the sky in Chechnya. The plane fell in the area of the Bratskoye settlement, 66 km to the northwest of Groznyy.

The plane was either shot down from the opposition's anti- aircraft complex or crashed.

The pilot's name is Motsayev. He had served earlier in the USSR armed forces as a captain.

Competent bodies in Moscow believe that the pilot was not a Russian army serviceman.

On Tuesday morning official Groznyy reported that a government fighter was shot down and that two pilots were killed.

Chechnya To Create 'Air Shield' Over Territory

LD0410164594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An air shield will be created over Chechnya to prevent aggression from the air, Interfax was told on Tuesday by chief of the republic's

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

armed forces staff Aslan Maskhadov. He believes Chechnya has the means to achieve this goal.

No one in Chechnya doubts the fact that at present Russia wages an offensive against the republic, said the chief of staff. The statements about the Chechens who can pilot helicopters are ridiculous, he said.

Maskhadov said that Chechnya has "an actual force which could be used against terrorist schemes." At the same time, he said, the republic has a last resort, guerilla warfare. Chechens will use this method only when Russian troops enter the republic's territory, Maskharov said.

He believes that the so-called opposition in the Nadterechny District can do nothing without Russia's support. The Chechen army has high morale and it is opposed by a bunch of drug addicts and gangsters, said Maskhadov.

Spokesman Denies Planned Military Intervention

LD0410163394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow has denied allegations by the Chechen authorities saying Russia was planning a military intervention in its southern autonomy. Russia is not going to resort to muscle flexing in respect of Chechnya, foreign ministry spokesman Mikhail Demurin said on Tuesday.

He has drawn attention to the Chechen foreign ministry 's plea to Turkey on Monday asking to help rebuff what it described as Russian aggression.

Demurin stressed that Chechnya was part of Russia and as such was not entitled to make such statements because of not being the subject of international law.

Meeting Urges Dudayev To Impose Martial Law

LD0410153494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1419 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 4 TASS— Participants in the continuous mass meeting in central Groznyy have demanded that President Dzhokhar Dudayev introduce martial law on Chechen territory without delay. They also called on the president to liquidate opposition troops with the help of armed forces, police and militia, establish military tribunals and sack officials directly or indirectly linked to the opposition or sympathising with it.

Volunteers at the meeting continue to sign up with the militia.

N. Ossetian Leaders To Implement Yeltsin Decrees

LD0410220494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2009 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vladikavkaz 4 Oct (TASS) - "The North Ossetian leadership will do its best to implement the decrees of the Russian president and resolutions of the Russian Government aiming to stabilize the situation in the Ossetian-Ingush conflict zone and comprehensively settle the refugee problem," North Ossetian President Akhsarbek Galazov told ITAR-TASS today at the Vladikavkaz airport.

Together with North Ossetian parliament head Yuriy Biragov, he has left for Moscow to attend a meeting of the Federation Council on October 5. The meeting is expected to discuss the situation in the conflict zone and the presidential decree that prolongs the state of emergency regime on part of territories of Northern Ossetia and Ingushetia for another two months.

Northern Ossetia stands for prolongation of the state of emergency regime bearing in mind tense situation in the areas adjoining Ingushetia, said Galazov.

In his opinion, a major reason for the tension is the unsettled refugee problem. "The immediate return of refugees to ruined houses and the lack of normal life will deteriorate the situation. The North Ossetian measures to return and accommodate the refugees are the only good way to peacefully settle the problem. It is more important to ensure the normal life and security of refugees than to immediately return refugees to places of their permanent residence," said Galazov.

The North Ossetian leadership has begun a new stage of negotiations with Ingushetia, said Galazov. In his opinion, territorial claims of the Ingush republic on Northern Ossetia should be removed from the agenda.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

International Affairs

Moroz Says NPT Accession 'Matter of Time'

LD0410205194 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev—Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry on 4 October announced that Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz, at the head of a Ukrainian delegation on a visit to the United States, had met U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, Ambassador-at-Large Strobe Talbott, and Deputy Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter.

At the meetings, the U.S. side emphasized the importance of Ukraine's accession to the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty]. Ways to resolve the energy crisis in Ukraine were discussed.

Oleksandr Moroz stated that Ukraine's accession to the NPT was a matter of time and underlined the inadmissibility of political pressure on the Parliament of Ukraine to speed it up.

The Ukrainian delegation proposed forming an interparliamentary committee to step up the development of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Meets Israeli Counterpart in New York

LD0410123694 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry's press center reported, on Monday, 3 October, Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, currently attending the 49th session of the UN General Assembly, met in New York with his Israeli counterpart, Shim'on Peres. He informed the latter about the new Ukrainian administration's plans, the state domestic and foreign policies, and Ukraine's unchanged course towards democratic reforms and sovereignty. During the meeting the two top diplomats exchanged opinions about the present stages and prospects of Israeli-Ukrainian bilateral relations. Mr. Peres invited the Ukrainian foreign minister to pay an official visit to Israel at any convenient time, which invitation was gratefully accepted. The visit's date will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

National Affairs

Crimean Parliament Declares Meshkov Decrees Invalid

LD0410131394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1142 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Presidium of the Crimean Supreme Soviet has declared legally invalid as contradicting the Crimean Constitution decrees of President Yuriy Meshkov on the appointment and dismissal of a number of executives.

On 26 September Meshkov dismissed the health and education ministers as well as the heads of state committees for youth affairs and environmental protection.

According to INTERFAX-Ukraine, the Presidium invited Meshkov to rewrite the decrees in keeping with the requirements of acting legislation.

The head of the legal service of parliament Valeriy Skisov said the decrees contradict the constitution because the heads of government bodies can be appointed and dismissed only with the consent and approval of the parliament.

Parliament Confirms Shmarov as Defense Minister

LD0410130394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1155 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksandr Litvinov for TASS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev October 4 TASS—The Supreme Soviet of Ukraine confirmed today the appointment of Valeriy Shmarov as defense minister of Ukraine. He became the first civil head of the military agency of Ukraine. 226 deputies out of 312 voted for the candidate.

Valeriy Shmarov, 49, was born in the family of a serviceman and has an economic education. He worked as head of a workshop, then production chief at the Kiev radio plant. Later he was director of an aviation enterprise and first deputy director of the national space agency of Ukraine.

Since June 1993 Valeriy Shmarov has been vice-premier of the country on military and industrial issues. He has been paying great attention to providing the Ukrainian Armed Forces with military machinery and maintaining their combat readiness.

Valeriy Shmarov's colleagues consider him a man of a high capacity for work who can chose primary problems from a large number of issues, go through with a started work and rally people around him. Deputies believe that Ukraine needs exactly such a man at the post of defense minister.

President Leonid Kravchuk [as received] of Ukraine is participating in the work of the session of the Supreme Soviet.

New Defense Minister Outlines Priorities for Army

LD0410142294 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1230 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev—Ukraine's Supreme Council approved Valeriy Shmarov as Ukraine's defense minister in a secret ballot on 4 October, with 226 votes in favor, 52 against, and 14 abstentions.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

In a speech to the deputies, Valeriy Shmarov said his priorities include military-political activities, the development of military legislation, economic and financial problems in the Army including nonbudgetary contributions, the development of the military-industrial complex and a national scientific framework, servicemen's social security, personnel training, conversion, changes in the armed forces leadership structure, and delimitation of functions between the defense minister and the general staff.

Emphasizing the need for quality in the development of Ukraine's armed forces, Valeriy Shmarov said that the optimum size of the Army is 0.7-0.8 percent of Ukraine's total population. He said studies have to be carried out to develop relevant programs.

In Shmarov's view, the military budget must make up between four and five percent of the state budget's expenditure, while salaries in the Army must be higher than those paid to civilians. In 1994, the state met only one-fourth of the Army's needs, he said.

Asked about his attitude toward the change of symbols in the armed forces, Valeriy Shmarov spoke in favor a "reasonable symbiosis" in reflecting both Ukraine's past and its history since 1918. Shmarov also said that the presence of foreign troops in Ukraine is temporary.

According to Volodymyr Mukhin, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council Commission for Defense and State Security, Valeriy Shmarov's nomination was approved by 18 Supreme Council commissions. The Commission for Culture and Spirituality was split on the nomination, while the Commission for the Fight Against Organized Crime voted him down.

Navy Commander: Ukraine Will Keep Sevastopol Naval Base

LD0510103794 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1815 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Odessa [No date as received]—"The number and size of Ukraine's naval bases including Sevastopol will not be reduced under the future interstate agreement on the division of the Black Sea Fleet," Ukraine's Navy commander, Vice Admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy, told UNIAN. He said that Ukraine's Navy headquarters took part in preparation of the document's military and technical aspects.

According to the vice admiral, Ukraine and its defense ministry maintain a clear-cut stand: Ukrainian naval ships and units will be deployed at every functioning naval base on the territory of Ukraine.

Parliament Deputy Stabbed, Wife Killed

LD0410173694 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev, 4 Oct—At around 1500 hours, People's Deputy Serhiy Chukmasov and his wife were attacked near their home on Institutskaya Street. His wife was stabbed to death; Serhiy Chukmasov is in a serious condition in the hospital.

Chukmasov, a 30-year-old nonparty member, is deputy for Dnepropetrovsk's Petrovskiy constituency number 81, member of the committee for financial and banking activity issues and of the "Reforms" group.

Stabbing Called Mafia Vendetta

LD0410222794 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1930 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev—A Supreme Council of Ukraine session held behind closed doors on 4 October heard a report on the fact of an attack on People's Deputy Serhiy Chukmasov and his wife's murder, reported on in the previous UNIAN bulletin. The session was attended by Internal Affairs Minister Volodymyr Radchenko and Health Protection Minister Volodymyr Bobrov. The parliament was told that the deputy was lightly wounded, that his condition was now satisfactory, and that the Internal Affairs Ministry was at present pursuing several lines of inquiry into the reasons for the attack.

Interviewed by UNIAN, Valentyn Nedryhaylo, people's deputy and former internal affairs first deputy minister, disclosed the details of the stabbing: According to him, Serhiy Chukmasov came home and, opening his door, could not turn the key. He pushed the door in and was confronted by a light-haired young man approximately 25 years old, armed with a knife. There was a fight between them, as the result of which Chukmasov suffered several knife wounds and criminal bodily harm. Chukmasov was unable to catch him up. Law enforcement agencies were told about this by a woman who gave him first aid. It was she who provided the criminal's description on the basis of which was made a photographic impression of him.

Valentyn Nedryhaylo is inclined to consider this was an attempted burglary.

People's Deputy of Ukraine Yaroslav Ilyasevych, however, believes that the attempt on the deputy and his wife was a squaring of accounts between by the mafia, rather than a political assassination. Serhiy Chukmasov formerly was working as director of the joint stock company "Dnepropetrovsk Pipe Works."

It is expected that after the Supreme Council's closed session the Reforms faction, whose member Serhiy Chukmasov is, will meet and issue a statement.

Legislative Speaker's Meeting With Gore Noted

WS0510102194 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0738 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Oct. 4—Ukrainian Parliament Speaker Oleksandr Moroz on Tuesday told U.S. Vice President Albert Gore the establishment of a joint

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

U.S.-Ukrainian inter-parliamentary committee will promote Ukrainian economic reform. The committee will help create a favorable climate for investment and monitor financial aid to Ukraine, Moroz said.

Gore said Ukrainian membership to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty will improve Ukrainian relations with the United States, Russia, and other nuclear powers. The move will open access to Western technology and open the door to economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the West.

The meeting is a part of an official Ukrainian parliamentary delegation visit to Washington. The Ukrainian delegation includes Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth of Independent States parliamentary committee chair Borys Oliynyk, Social Policy and Labor Committee Deputy Chair Ivan Chyzh, and Media and Freedom of Speech Committee member Vitaliy Shevchenko.

Parliament, Law Enforcement Controlling Situation in Crimea

LD0410203694 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1611 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The situation in Crimea is under the control of the Supreme Soviet and Crimean law enforcement bodies, the Crimean Parliament Chairman Sergey Tsekov told INTERFAX-Ukraine.

After a long discussion of the problem the parliament assumed the entire responsibility for the economic and political situation in Crimea, he said.

Tsekov called the latest decisions of parliament stripping the president of his duties as chief executive, "a forced step" because during the past five months Yuriy Meshkov "did not work as the head of the Executive Branch of power and he is to blame for the fact that a cabinet was not formed."

"Someone had to take authority," Tsekov said.

Masol Declares Commitment to Economic Reform Program

AU0410161394 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 30 Sep 94 pp 1, 4

["Statement for the Press by Ukraine's Prime Minister" signed by Ukraine's Prime Minister V. Masol on 29 Sep]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukraine is presently at a decisive stage of its independent development. The building of the state and a democratic society are being hampered by the severe economic crisis, whose intensification is leading to a lowering of the standard of living for a large part of the population.

The Ukrainian Government sees a way out of the situation that has emerged in a major reform of the economic mechanism and through introducing basic market levers in all sectors of social production. It is practically impossible to finance the existing state budget deficit or balance of payments without the use of external sources, and the printing of worthless money is a road that leads nowhere.

Realizing the critical nature of the present socioeconomic situation in Ukraine, the government, together with IMF specialists, has formulated a program for emerging from the crisis and for a macroeconomic stabilization of the economy, for whose implementation the IMF is granting financial assistance. Both sides have shown great wisdom and a rational approach toward coordinating the main clauses of the program, on whose implementation we are pinning great hopes.

Taking upon itself obligations stipulated by the program that conform to the requirements of IMF Statutes, the Ukrainian Government realizes that their successful implementation requires public understanding and support. We look upon the adoption of the program as a good precondition for a constructive dialogue with Ukraine's creditors. Ukraine needs considerable resources for restructuring the economy on the basis of new technologies, an improvement in ecologic safety, an increase in the effective employment of the population, and its social protection.

Further reform of Ukraine's economy will be conducted concurrently with maximum measures possible for the social protection of the population. We hope that the IMF will fulfill its commitments, as set out in the Economic Program and in the Memorandum and that next year a period of socioeconomic stabilization will set in in Ukraine.

Government Issues Customs, Privatization Regulations

WS0410145894 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0339 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ukrainian Government is often accused of doing too little to inform citizens of basic policies and of doing too much to make their lives more complicated than necessary. This week's "On the Books" shows that where the government improves matters in one area, it makes them worse elsewhere. The legal department of parliament provides the texts of two recent enactments by the Cabinet of Ministers, one outlining stricter customs and export regulations, and a second attempting to improve state efforts in informing citizens about privatization.

In an attempt to clamp down on the transit of trade across Ukrainian borders under the guise of personal items being carried out by individuals, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in its recent Enactment No. 557 put the following rules into effect as of 1 October:

In the event of articles being taken through customs by a citizen of Ukraine, the following cases apply:

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

A) Goods of a single type being taken across the border at the same time will be considered items of consignment when being taken across the border in the following amounts:

- More than 50 items or pieces of the same type for which each unit of measurement (piece, kg, liter) of that item costs up to half the minimum wage (currently KBV [karbovantses] 60,000 a month)
- More than 25 items or pieces of the same type for which each unit of measurement of the item costs up to one minimum wage (2) minimal wagesems [as received] or pieces of the same type for which each unit of measurement of the item costs up to two (2) minimal wages
- More than five items or pieces of the same type for which each unit of measurement of the item costs up to five (5) minimum wages
- More than three items or pieces of the same type for which each unit of measurement of the item costs up to ten (10) minimum wages

B) Goods of various types being taken across the border at the same time will be considered items of consignement when being taken across the border in the following amounts:

- At a total cost that exceeds the amount equivalent to 25 minimum wages and the export of which is subject to specific orders for their removal from Ukraine (licensing, quotas, special treatment)
- At a total cost that exceeds the amount equivalent to 100 minimum wages and the export of which is not subject to a specific order for their removal from Ukraine (licensing, quotas, special treatment) except articles which are removed one at a time, if the cost of the article exceeds the aforementioned amount.)

By this enactment, the Cabinet of Ministers invalidated Paragraph 2 of the Instructions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 16 June 1993 No. 409, as well as the Instructions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 17 July 1993 No. 507 and of 18 August 1993 No. 611.

With a view to ensuring that each citizen of Ukraine is well informed and thus able to participate in the state's privatization program, and in accordance with the parliamentary enactment of 29 August on improving the mechanisms of privatization, the Cabinet of Ministers on 26 September passed Enactment No. 663, the text of which states the following:

1) The State Property Fund (SPF) jointly with the Communications Ministry and the National Savings Bank shall establish by 1 January 1995 a network of regional centers that will take on matters of advertising and selling objects up for privatization and work out and approve the regulations for these centers.

2) The State Television and Radio Company will begin in September a permanent flow of information and programming on privatization and ensure that TV and radio stations air such programs in one hour broadcasts once a week.

3) Covering the privatization processes shall be one of the top priority goals of the Ukrinform Agency.

4) The State Committee on Publishing House and Printing Industries and Book Distribution shall report back to the SPF upon inquiry on the paper and printing capacity for the release of special editions, information and advertising materials on privatization.

5) The Communications Ministry of Ukraine and the National Savings Bank shall ensure that by 1 January 1995 in all post and telegraph (PTT) offices and Savings bank branches that information on the terms and conditions of participation of Ukrainian citizens in privatization has been made available.

6) The SPF is responsible for financing expenses incurred with implementation of this enactment.

Cabinet of Ministers Tackles Land, Nuclear Plant Issues

WS0410143494 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0339 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Special to INTELNEWS by Viktor Zubaniuk]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Oct. 3— The government tackled two of its most nettlesome issues—land reform and the safety and efficiency of Ukraine's nuclear power plants—at the Cabinet of Ministers meeting held Monday.

At a meeting attended by President Leonid Kuchma, the government unveiled a highly-restrictive scheme for land privatization which prohibits foreign ownership and continued in its resistance to shutting down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Boris Chenkov, head of DrezhKomZem, the state committee on land, indicated that the work on the state program for the land reform is almost complete and that a draft program will be submitted to the ministries and local government agencies, which are to review the program within one month and to prepare their proposals and recommendations, which in turn will be submitted to parliament for approval.

According to Chenkov, 93.9 percent of the land in Ukraine is currently state-owned. The draft land reform program foresees that up to 60 percent of land will be owned privately, individually or collectively. According to the draft, land ownership rights will not be granted to either foreign businesses or individuals, instead permitting them to rent land for as long as 50 years, with an option to renew.

Saying that the "Ukrainian nuclear power industry is currently in critical condition," said Mykhailo Umanets, head of DerzhKomAtom, the state committee for nuclear industry, said after the meeting that the lack of funding to procure nuclear fuel and spare parts for

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

nuclear reactors, and massive hiring away of the engineers and specialists, mainly to Russia, were major problems confronting the nuclear power industry sector.

Umanets said the fact that nuclear power experts who move to Russia get a salary 500- to 600-percent higher than the salary they were receiving in Ukraine has caused a "brain drain" of more than 8,000 nuclear experts to Russia. "Most of these people are highly-qualified professionals. Russia does know whom to invite. As for Ukraine, it is losing people who could improve the efficiency and safety of its nuclear power plants," he pointed out.

Among the measures proposed by Umanets to improve the situation in the nuclear industry sector were the increase of salaries for the employees of the nuclear power plants, an increase in electricity tariffs and expansion of the nuclear fuel complex, which could be done on the basis of the existing facilities located in Dniprodzerzhinsk and Dnipropetrovsk.

Kuchma favored the idea of setting up an industrial complex devoted to producing nuclear fuel in Ukraine. Kuchma said that "Ukraine has no right to simply shut down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant," and added that if the international community is seriously interested in the plant's closure, it should provide concrete financial assistance for Ukrainian environmental, economic and social projects that will be automatically necessitated by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's shutdown.

Harvest Yields Down on Last Year

MM0410133594 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by correspondent Nikolay Pugovitsa under the "Field Work Diary" rubric: "Once Lied to...."]

[FBIS Translated Text] This year is being dubbed barley year in Ukraine. Given the unprecedented drought in Odessa, Kherson, and Nikolayev Oblasts and the Republic of Crimea—the chief producers of grain for human consumption—only 4.7 million tonnes of winter wheat has been procured. A total of less than 10 million tonnes of grain, as against a state contract of 13 million tonnes, has been put into the state's storage facilities.

Of course, unfavorable weather conditions have played their part: The grain yield has been 29.5 quintals per hectare, six quintals in toto down on last year. Winter wheat has yielded 33 quintals per hectare; barley 32; pulse crops 24; and hulled crops 12.

The total harvest, excluding corn, stands at 35 million tonnes. It looks as if the state contract could be successfully fulfilled. The government has corrected previously allowed distortions in fixing purchase prices. In particular, considerable increments to grain purchase prices have been set for farms which—for objective reasons—did not sign a state contract for the sale of grain, and incentives have been provided for the population selling grain and terms drawn up whereby it may be exchanged for mixed feed; however, the peasants are in no hurry to deliver the crop to the elevators. They simply do not trust the government. After all, it promised to pay for the grain within three days, but many farms are still waiting for the promise to be fulfilled. For example, the farmers of Cherkassy Oblast alone are owed 140 billion karbovantsy for grain.

The late crops offer no gratification either. Spring corn, which occupies 700,000 hectares, is yielding only 20 quintals (last year the figure was 25). An average of only 10 quintals of sunflower seeds per hectare are being threshed.

The fate of the next harvest is also causing alarm. Only five of the planned nine million hectares have been sown with winter crops. Moreover, the southern oblasts are again experiencing dry weather, many rayons have not had rain for a long time, and the optimal sowing period is ebbing away.

Crimean Parliament Adopts Government Law

944K0015A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by G. Avachinskiy: "The Supreme Council of Crimea Has Adopted a Law on the Government"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following lengthy and stormy debate, many days of exhausting discussion, and innumerable amendments, the Supreme Council has adopted a law on the Government of Crimea. This government should have been formed eight months ago by the executive. But the president's team believed that a "government of Muscovites" was sufficient. This was to some extent the cause of the conflict that has erupted.

According to the law on the government, which was adopted on 29 September, the post of prime minister, instead of the operetta-ish office of vice prime minister, is established, and the candidates are not presented by the president, what is more, as was the case previously, but submitted for approval by the Supreme Council by its chairman. The prime minister then forms his team, which is accountable to the Supreme Council.

The law was adopted by a constitutional majority, that is, 68 deputies out of the 93 present voted for it. We ordinary citizens of the Republic of Crimea are now hopeful that at least one branch of power will keep its campaign promises and bring order to bear in the economy. We are giving to this hope the last drops of our faith and patience.

Meshkov Calls Law 'Anticonstitutional Coup'

954K0015B Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Supreme Council of Crimea Press Center report: "Supreme Council of Crimea First Session"]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Translated Text] At the daytime sitting on 29 September the deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea adopted as a whole the Law of the Republic of Crimea "On the Government of Crimea" and the Decree "On Implementation of the Law of the Republic of Crimea 'On the Government of Crimea.'" The session was then addressed by Yu. Meshkov, president of the Republic of Crimea, who termed the adoption of this law an anticonstitutional coup. V. Romanenko, minister of education of Crimea, provided information on the critical situation that had come about in the system of education, and the Decree "On Certain Measures To Solve Social Questions in the System of Education" was adopted.

At the morning sitting on 30 September, which was chaired by S. Tsekov, chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea, S. Nikulin reported on the trip of a group of deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea to the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and L. Grach reported on his meeting in the course of this trip with L. Kuchma, president of Ukraine.

The deputies continued their work after the break.

Government Considers Social Issues

954K0015C Simferopol KRYMSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Government of Crimea Press Office report: "In the Government of Crimea"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A regular session of the government chaired by Vice Prime Minister Ye.F. Saburov has been held. The introduction in circulation on the territory of the Republic of bills of exchange of the Ministry of Finance of Crimea was discussed. As the speakers observed, this would make it possible to resolve the problem of mutual settlements and clear the treasury's indebtedness to enterprises, organizations, and institutions that are fully or partially publicly funded.

Surcharges for the bottling of wines and spirits were established for an augmentation of the revenue side of local budgets and the stabilization of the economic condition of enterprises producing wines and spirits.

In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Development of the Draft National Program of a Revival of the Countryside for the Period 1995-2005," a government commission for preparation of a republic program of the development of Crimea's villages was formed.

A number of documents presented by the Ministry of Education were considered. A regional program for social protection and support for orphaned children and children without parental care was approved. A government decree specifies that the corresponding offices of the city and district council executive committees shall draw up similar programs.

In connection with the increase in the prices of raw material and foodstuffs a norm of expenditure on free meals for the students of general schools grades one through four of 15,100 karbovantsy per day was established.

A decree on the formation of an official register of educational institutions of Crimea and their accreditation and inspection was adopted for the regulation of the activity of the educational institutions, regardless of forms of ownership and departmental affiliation.

The government considered the draft decrees of the Supreme Council "On Duty for the Right To Use Symbols of Crimea" and "On Income Tax Privileges for Citizens of Pervomayskiy District Who Suffered from the Flooding." The documents will be presented for consideration by the Supreme Council of Crimea.

Other matters were considered.

Delegation Head on Crimean-Ukrainian Talks

954K0015D Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 1

[Remarks by S.V. Nikulin, chairman of the Standing Commission of the Supreme Council of Crimea for Constitutional Development, Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order, recorded by O. Volodin; place and date not given: "'Complete Mutual Understanding Was Reached in the Course of the Negotiations in Kiev'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **A group of deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea delegated to the Ukrainian capital for talks with its leadership on a number of problems disturbing both sides recently returned from Kiev.**

The substance of these negotiations is described at the newspaper's request by delegation leader S.V. Nikulin, chairman of the Standing Commission of the Supreme Council of Crimea for Constitutional Development, Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order.

During our stay in Kiev we had meetings both in the Cabinet of Ministers and in the Supreme Council of Ukraine. In addition, L.D. Kuchma, president of Ukraine, had a conversation with a member of our delegation, L.I. Grach, deputy of the Supreme Council of Crimea. It must be mentioned at once that complete mutual understanding on the majority of the matters discussed was found in the course of all these meetings and bilateral consultations.

And the central theme of our negotiations was the economic situation in Crimea. The deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea could not, of course, have avoided the highly pertinent problem of the unnatural financial and economic barriers that have suddenly arisen between Ukraine and Crimea. The reason why there has as of late been a sharp reduction in financial and material and technical assistance to

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Crimea was ascertained during the negotiations in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. As our Kievan negotiating colleagues noted with astonishment, the Government of Crimea... cannot meaningfully justify the amount and nature of the requisite assistance. Highly contradictory information is being received from Simferopol on this score. In addition, the Ministry of Finance of Crimea cannot give an answer to the seemingly simple question of the revenue side of the Crimean budget. What we are seeing is the utter unmanageability of the economy of the peninsula, and this on the eve of winter, when additional difficulties of an objective nature will arise also.

Considering the current critical situation, the Government of Ukraine has decided to urgently render Crimea's national economy the most diverse assistance. It will concern finances and agricultural products and, of course, the painful matter for us of water supply.

It is highly indicative that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has offered us also the assistance of a number of highly qualified economists in order that they, having familiarized themselves with the situation in situ, may reestablish the severed economic ties. It is obvious that the present situation dictates the need for the speediest formation of a capable Government of the Republic of Crimea. Tempus fugit.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Belarus

Legislators Adopt Edict on Cabinet of Ministers Power

WS0410150694 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1200 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Report by Mikhail Rutkowski from the 16th Supreme Soviet session in Minsk]

[FBIS Translated Text] Only a few people's deputies delivered reports during the miscellaneous portion of today's Supreme Soviet session. It was only a few minutes before 1000 when a break was announced, so the agreed-upon agenda was therefore not violated.

Supreme Soviet Chairman Myacheslaw Ivanavich Hryb proposed at 1000 that People's Deputies discuss a draft law on the Belarusian Cabinet of Ministers. Prime Minister Mikhail Chyhir delivered a report on this issue. He explained the need to adopt this law, conveyed his viewpoint on the powers held by the Cabinet of Ministers, its relations with the Supreme Soviet, the Presidential Administration, and local executive bodies. Discussion on the draft law then began. In my opinion, the report delivered by Uladzimir (Lewchyk), chairman of the Commission for State Housing, was resolute but constructive. This draft law, he said, which has been submitted by the president for the deputies' consideration, is based on the current law on the Belarusian Cabinet of Ministers, adopted by the 12th Supreme Soviet session in 1979. Our republic has experienced fundamental changes since then: We have adopted a constitution providing for the separation of powers, we have elected a president in nationwide elections, we have established a Cabinet of Ministers—answerable to the president—to implement the power of the executive branch. Therefore, we need an appropriate law. The draft law says that the Supreme Soviet has the right to ask the president to remove members of the Cabinet of Ministers from their posts if they violate the Constitution. I asked People's Deputy Viktar Mikhaylavich Kudravets to comment on this draft law.

[Begin recording] [Kudravets, in Russian] I have already stated that we should unconditionally adopt the draft law on the Cabinet of Ministers in its first reading. I would like to emphasize that we had to adopt it when President Alyaksandr Lukashenka took the oath of office. This is one of the first laws, which, according to our Constitution, states that we do not have a parliamentary form of power, but a presidential power. According to Clause 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the president implements his power—regarding defense, economics, the protection of rights, interests of the citizens, and the public order, as well as foreign political activity—through the Cabinet of Ministers. The other deputies and I have said that the Presidential Administration should exist. At the same time, we see that the Presidential Administration actually fulfills the functions of power. The duties of the Cabinet of Ministers are gradually being transferred to the Presidential Administration.

[Rutkowski] Do you not think that we should adopt the laws on the Cabinet of Ministers and on the president simultaneously?

[Kudravets] I share this opinion with you.

[Rutkowski] Let us hope that this draft law will be adopted today.

[Kudravets] The (?deputies) have delivered their speeches and proposed to adopt this draft law in its first reading. Thank you. [end recording]

As a result of the discussion, the draft law has been adopted in its first reading. A corresponding Supreme Soviet edict has also been adopted.

Transfer of Rail Stations With Lithuania Completed

WS0510094394 Tallinn BNS in English 1341 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minsk, Oct 04, BNS—The railway companies of Belarus and Lithuania have completed a mutual transfer of railway stations and sections located on the territory of one country but subordinated to the rail authorities of another country.

Deputy chief of the Belarusian Railways Henadz Pankaw told BNS that as of October 1 the Belarusian Railways accepted the transfer of three rail sections, with a total length of 63 kilometers, and the stations of Porechye and Lyntupy. A section of 8 kilometers was transferred to the Lithuanian side.

However, the problem of the Adutiskis station and an adjoining two-kilometer section remains unresolved. Its subordination will be determined during negotiations on the demarcation and delimitation of border-line between Lithuania and Belarus, Pankaw said.

He also noted that Belarusian trains pass through the Adutiskis station on the Postava-Lyntupy course without previous hindrances.

Moldova

President Leaves for Visit to Bulgaria

LD0310145894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1255 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kishinev (Chisinau) October 3 TASS—Moldavian [Moldovan] President Mircea Snegur left on Monday [3 October] for a working visit to Bulgaria.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

During his visit, Snegur will participate in the NATO international conference within the "Partnership for Peace" programme. The Moldavian president is expected to address the conference. In his speech, he will dwell on the problems of security in the Balkan region, separatist policy as a danger to peace in the Balkans, the settlement of the Dniester and Gagauz conflicts as well as the prospects for implementation of the agreement, which was reached last August, on the withdrawal of Russia's 14th Army from the Dniester region.

During the visit, Snegur will meet Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev.

The Moldavian president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Mikhail Popov and Defence Minister Pavel Crianga.

Agreement on Russian Withdrawal To Be Signed

LD0410195594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1948 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kishinev [Chisinau] October 4 TASS—An agreement on the withdrawal of the Russian 14th Army from the Trans-Dniester region will be signed this October, said Moldavian [Moldovan] President Mircea Snegur. The president is currently in Bulgaria on a working visit.

He stressed that the Russian troops will be withdrawn from the Trans-Dniester region within three years after the ratification of the August 1994 agreement by the two sides, the presidential press service reports.

At the same time, Trans-Dniester Vice-President Aleksandr Karaman said that the troops cannot be withdrawn before the Trans-Dniester region receives a special status.

The Trans-Dniester opinion on troops withdrawn much coincides with that of 14th Army Commander Aleksandr Lebed, who estimated the Moldovan-Russian agreement on troops withdrawal as "an extremely immature decision". In his view, only the army commander with the banner and the stamp can be withdrawn till settlement of the Trans-Dniester problem. As for the army personnel, whose core is Trans-Dniester natives, it will not leave the area, said Lebed. "They cannot be sure their relatives will not fall victim of another bloodshed," he said.

Proposal on Dniester Status Said 'Unacceptable'

LD0310204894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1641 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moldovan Parliamentary Speaker Petr Luchinskiy has described the proposals by the Tiraspol working expert group on the status of Transdniester as "totally unacceptable."

At their meeting mediated by Russia and the CSCE last week, Moldovan and Transdniester experts exchanged draft laws on the status of Transdniester.

In an interview with Interfax, Luchinskiy said the main principles of the Kishinev proposals were "Moldova's statehood, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while granting broad rights to the region's self-government bodies."

"However, Tiraspol's proposals reduce all our efforts to nothing. They proposed a document on power sharing between Moldova and a Transdniester republic, that is they insist on our recognizing the self-proclaimed republic. We consider it unacceptable even to create a federation or confederation on the territory of Moldova, let alone recognizing unconstitutional bodies."

Despite this, Kishinev will continue looking for political ways to settle the conflict under the auspices of international organizations and Russia, Luchinskiy said.

This report may contain copyrighted mate... Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Tajikistan

Deputies Discuss Nominations for Presidency

LD0410114294 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A joint session of people's deputies from the republic's rayons began its work in Dushanbe an hour ago. The issue to be discussed is the nomination of a candidate to the post of president of the Republic of Tajikistan.

It is expected that a third candidate will join the other two candidates registered earlier.

We shall tell you the name of the [third] candidate to the post of president of Tajikistan later if the nomination takes place today.

Officials Name Rakhmonov for President

LD0410215594 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1100 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Today a regular session of the people's deputies of the towns and districts of Tajikistan took place in the hall of the Economy and Forecasting Institute of the Republic. Only one issue, the nomination for the presidency of the Republic of Tajikistan, was discussed.

Those present unanimously nominated Emomali Rakhmonov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic, for the post.

Rakhmonov: Foreign Mercenaries Make Conflict International

LD0410170494 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 0400 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Taj[illegible] the very good ideas and initiatives put [illegible]n President Boris Yeltsin in his speech [illegible]on of the United Nations General Asse[illegible]his vision of the development of relation[illegible]e consider that our relations with Russ[illegible]s members will continue their steady devel[illegible], was stated in an interview for a RIA news agen[illegible], correspondent by Emomali Rakhmonov, the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, who was taking part in the General Assembly session.

In his opinion, the forthcoming CIS summit in Moscow on 21 October should promote this development of relations. We simply cannot live without each other, Rakhmonov said. Speaking about the problem of resolving the inter-Tajik conflict and attaining national reconciliation in Tajikistan, Rakhmonov said that one of the policy priorities of Tajikistan's leadership is the holding of political dialogue. And our fundamental position is one of resolving disputes through dialogue, he emphasized. According to Rakhmonov, if there had been no good will on the part of Tajikistan's leadership, the developments in the negotiating process would have been inconceivable. In this context he praised the United Nations' efforts to accelerate the process of national reconciliation in Tajikistan.

Rakhmonov drew attention to the mercenary issue. Mercenaries from more than 10 countries took part in the most recent armed actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. This is leading to the internationalization of the conflict.

The world community needs to pay attention to the present situation in Afghanistan, Rakhmonov said. If we want peace and stability in Central Asia, in the first instance in Tajikistan, the world must undertake very specific joint measures to help the Afghan people reduce tension in Afghanistan itself.

Dushanbe, Rakhmonov said, is expecting a new meeting to be held soon between Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan on settling the situation around Tajikistan.

UN Team To Study Deployment of Military Observers

LD0410203894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A seven-member United Nations team arrives in Dushanbe on Tuesday [4 October] for on-spot study of technicalities ahead of the deployment of UN military observers in Tajikistan. The team's 12-day tour of the country comes as part of recent peace accords reached between Tajik officials and opposition leaders during talks in Tehran, head of the UN observer mission for Tajikistan Liviu Botha told Interfax.

The team is expected to report back to the Security Council before it decides when and how many observers must be sent to the region. This will be followed by the enforcement of the Tehran cease-fire agreement.

The UN special envoy's mandate has been extended until the end of next September and that of the UN mission until the end of 1995 to help towards an early peace settlement in Tajikistan.

Botha said his mission would be reinforced by a further 15 military observers arriving in Dushanbe later this week. At the moment, there are only two UN military observers there.

He declined to say exactly how the UN observers and the CIS peacekeeping force deployed in Tajikistan would coordinate efforts in the region. Botha said it was up to the UN technical team to resolve the problem.

He hopes that the warring sides will exchange prisoners under the aegis of the Red Cross on October 17 as envisaged by the Tehran accords and regardless of whether or not the cease- fire is firmly in place by then. If so, the two sides will have made yet another stride towards peace, Botha said.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Economic, Cultural Agreement Signed With Kazakhstan

LD0410213894 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 0600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The administrative head of Kostanay Region of Kazakhstan and the chairman of the executive committee of Leninabad region of Tajikistan have signed an economic and cultural agreement. Kostanay Region is a developed zone in northern Kazakhstan. The mining industry is developed there, too. With the help of foreign companies, joint ventures are being set up in the region now. Nowadays five joint enterprises are producing their products there. Turkey is helping them build a tannery, a soap factory, the Bosphorus Trading House, and a pharmaceutical factory.

But the main wealth of the region is top quality wheat. According to the new cooperation agreement, our Kazakh brothers have already sent wheat to Leninabad Region. It transpired that foreign operators were purchasing grain from Kostanay and exported it to their own country only to sell it later at a high price to other countries, including Tajikistan. Leninabad recently was one of the buyers of the grain via Canadian and Italian companies. The new agreement benefits both sides.

Defense Ministry Statement on Unidentified Helicopters

LD0410155594 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1100 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Defense Ministry statement; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Two unidentified helicopters appeared on the territory of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast on the night of 2 October. Flying over the villages of the (Nilfavr) gorge, these two helicopters bombarded this place.

The press center of the Defense Ministry has announced these helicopters do not belong to the armed forces of Tajikistan as there are no helicopters in the republic's air force that can fly such a distance and the republic's military helicopters do not fly at night. These helicopters do not belong to the peacekeeping forces or the Russian border troops, as they have chosen a neutral position and their helicopters are not equipped with ammunition.

The press center of the Defense Ministry is authorized to announce it will take measures in the future against those forces which perform hostile actions irrespective of country of origin. To do this, the republic has all the necessary opportunities.

Uzbekistan

Delegation in Madrid for IMF-World Bank Session

LD0410213794 Tashkent Uzbek Television First Program Network in Uzbek 1305 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] More than 10,000 representatives from 178 countries are participating in a regular session held by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in the Spanish capital, Madrid. An Uzbek delegation led by Finance Minister Bakhtiyar Khamidov is also taking part in the session.

The IMF's currency and its operations were discussed at the beginning of the meeting. The procedure for giving credits to countries facing economic difficulties was considered as well.

The organizers of the meeting praised the economic policies pursued by Uzbek President Islam Karimov and the measures taken to develop small and medium-sized business. Participants in the meeting asked representatives from our country to speak about the reforms being put into effect in this sphere and to share the views that had accumulated over that short period.

Foreign Minister To Attend UN General Assembly

LD0410193094 Tashkent Uzbek Television First Program Network in Uzbek 1305 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Uzbek Foreign Minister Abdulaziz Kamilov has gone to New York to take part in the 49th session of the United Nations General Assembly. [passage omitted]

President Karimov To Visit Ferghana Valley Region

LD0410213994 Taskhent Uzbek Television First Program Network in Uzbek 1305 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Today Islam Karimov, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, flew out to Andizhan Region. The aim of his journey to the province is to acquaint himself more closely with the progress of economic reforms, and the progress of the implementation of the resolutions designed to stimulate the reorganization of all industrial spheres during the transition to a market economy.

The president will visit a number of cotton farms and see the social living conditions of the Ferghana Valley farmers. Erkin Khalilov, acting chairman of the Supreme Council; Prime Minister Abdulkhashim Mutalov, Presidential State Advisor Bakhtiyor Gulyamov, and Kazim Tulyaganov, the mayor of Tashkent, saw the president off at Tashkent airport.

Central Asian Railroad Divided Among Republics

MM0510101494 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Oct 94 p 6

[Report by Valeriy Biryukov: "Uzbekistan: Railroad Divided Up"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tashkent—The division of former Union property is being finalized in Central Asia. The Central Asian Railroad ceased to exist 1 October. It has been divided on the territorial principle with the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Kirghiz [Kyrgyz] Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan. At the moment three small sections of track which were recently part of the enormous railroad remain on Kazakhstan's territory. I imagine that the section within Uzbekistan will be called the Uzbek railroad.

Railroad Chief Viktor Zheltoukhov said that changes have been dictated by economic factors. Thus, shippers from Kirghizia's [Kyrgyzstan's] and Tajikistan's southern oblasts owed the railroad 8.78 and 49 billion Russian rubles respectively.

In addition to technological complexities, there will now be the additional difficulties of transit payments. Because these payments will, by general agreement, be made in...Swiss francs.

Here is another unpleasant piece of news for passengers. Following Moscow and Alma-Ata [Almaty], Tashkent has decided to increase the price of passenger tickets by 50 percent. However, tickets will nonetheless be cheaper for Uzbek passengers, in ruble equivalent.

Owing to the complex economic situation today thousands of freightcars are lying idle in sidings. Although the economic slump is not the only reason for that. Russia, for instance, has canceled all its trains to Uzbekistan. Mainly due to the complex crime situation on certain sections of the Kazakh railroad. For that reason alone trains to Tashkent from Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Orenburg, and Irkutsk have been canceled. It is not hard to imagine the result for tens of thousands of potential passengers and businesspeople.

To be fair, I must point out that railroad workers have recently made plenty of effort to somehow help citizens traveling from Uzbekistan to other CIS states. Contracts have been concluded with Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Belorussia [Belarus], whereby all payment for containers is made at the destination in local currency. Ukraine has not as yet backed this initiative for some reason. Containers and covered freightcars are being allocated to those interested in Uzbekistan, without problems.

The division of the railroad will most likely cause additional problems and inconvenience for both passengers and the economies of the Central Asian republics.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Azerbaijan

Reportage on Political Unrest in Baku

Twenty Wounded in Baku Blast

NC0410180194 Baku AZERTAC in English 1453 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, 4 October (AZERTAC)—Twenty people were wounded as a result of explosion [that] took place in the centre of Baku where one of the Black Markets is situated. According to the citys chief police department, an unknown person (or persons) exploded two grenades here. An inquiry is being conducted.

Aliyev Says Ganja Fallen

NC0410225694 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1914 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Address by President Geydar Aliyev in Baku on 4 October—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Esteemed compatriots, dear sisters and brothers, the citizens of Azerbaijan: I had to address you directly on television at this late hour in connection with the situation that has emerged.

In my televised address to the nation yesterday I spoke of the tense situation that has emerged in Azerbaijan, I expressed my views, and I appealed to the Azerbaijani people to overcome the existing situation.

In my televised speech yesterday I spoke in detail on the latest incident to generate tension in Azerbaijan. That is, I spoke on the occupation of the prosecutor general's office by a group of Special Purpose Militia [OMON] under the leadership of Rovshan Dzhavadov and Mahir Dzhavadov and the crimes they committed there. I also informed you of the need to resolve this issue peacefully. I stated that no matter how lawless the acts committed were, we want to resolve the existing situation peacefully and through talks. Therefore, I appealed to our citizens who are members of this police organization and to Rovshan Dzhavadov and informed them that they must back away from this path, and according to our agreement they should lay down their arms and withdraw and an end should be put to the aggravated situation in Azerbaijan. I appealed to Rovshan Dzhavadov's father, Bakhtiyar Dzhavadov, and requested that he contribute to the solution of the problem. I appealed to the respectable people in Azerbaijan, to the parties, the social organizations, to all the Azerbaijani people.

Following my appeal yesterday, thousands of cables and telephone calls were received, and my appeal was received with respect and veneration by the people. The cables and telephone calls indicated that the citizens are ready to render their services to extricate Azerbaijan from this situation.

Rovshan Dzhavadov's father Bakhtiyar met with his sons yesterday. He afterwards visited me and—together with the people's poet Bakhtiyarzade—informed me of his contacts. They told me that Rovshan Dzhavadov's request is that conditions be created for him and for the OMON members with him to freely leave the OMON base at the town called Kilometer Eight after laying down their arms. I accepted these proposals, and I instructed First Deputy Defense Minister Major-General Nechmettin Sadykhov to make the arrangements. I immediately sent him to the base and conveyed the message that their security will be guaranteed and they will be able to freely go to their homes, that all the OMON members can freely go to their homes and these problems will be investigated later on. In this way I tried to fully resolve this grave situation. I hoped the effort by Bakhtiyar Dzhavadov, such an elderly and respected man, would produce results.

Regrettably, late at night I was informed that these talks had produced no results. They did not heed the advise of their father and of the people's poet Bakhtiyar Vahapzade. Instead they said that Rovshan Dzhavadov wants to meet with me in the morning, that is today, and that they will solve these problems after discussions with me. I told Bakhtiyar Dzhavadov last night, and I stated this on television as well, that I am ready to receive and hold talks with Rovshan Dzhavadov. I made an appointment for a meeting with him today. Today I telephoned him and informed Rovshan Dzhavadov that I am ready to meet him to solve the problems and eliminate the tension. He told me that his arrival might pose some danger to him and that his friends advise him not to come. He requested that Akif Muradverdiyev, head of presidential apparatus affairs, be sent to accompany him. I sent Akif Muradverdiyev there and instructed him that every condition should be created for his coming here. After a while, Akif Muradverdiyev telephoned me and informed me that he [Rovshan Dzhavadov] ostensibly feels unease at the presence of some armed units around the base. I again told him that his free and secure visit to me is ensured, and to appease his uneasiness I also sent First Deputy Defense Minister General Sadykhov there. At my instructions General Sadykhov went there and held talks. Regrettably, I waited for them until 1900 [1500 GMT], when General Sadykhov and Akif Muradverdiyev came to me and informed me that during the contacts Rovshan Dzhavadov still expressed readiness to meet me, but that today he is tired and it is difficult for him to meet with the president; therefore, he will come to talks at 1200 in the morning. I believed in this and said we might as well meet in the morning. This is because I am acting with prudence and patience and am working to resolve this problem peacefully and through talks, so that no mistakes be made.

However, information coming in late at night showed that the situation was different. This is because in connection with the incident two days ago, various forces have mutinied in Baku and in a number of regions of Azerbaijan and are trying to undermine stability. In

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

my talks with Rovshan Dzhavadov's father I had already said that various forces might take advantage of this situation; therefore, this problem must be solved speedily. We got information to the effect that various people on the sides are visiting the OMON base at Kilometer Eight and are holding seditious talks there. Various people are trying to exploit them and incite them and lead them along ugly paths.

Therefore, in view of all this, I am holding talks in an effort to resolve the situation. However, the latest news shows that some forces at the base are trying to undermine stability, and various forces in some regions want to take advantage of this situation to undermine our internal social stability.

Some one or two hours ago a report came in to the effect that a group of people dressed in military uniform occupied the executive administration of Ganja city, occupied some state organs there, occupied the airport, and are trying to establish their own control. So far it is not clear to whom these units belong. I contacted Prime Minister Suret Guseynov and told him that he has some personal armed forces in Ganja and inquired what is going on there. This is because reports from there said that among those committing these acts are forces belonging to Suret Guseynov. Therefore, I asked him to investigate this issue and take the necessary measures. After a while he telephoned me and informed me that there are ostensibly regular army units there, they are members of OMON units and they are committing lawless acts there and he informed them, ordered his own men, to establish contact with them [the rebels] and solve this situation. However, after contacting Ganja it became apparent that those forces have all joined, a part of the Ganja police too has joined them, a part of the military police has joined these forces. And now they are committing illegal acts there. They have started occupying the state organs, and thus the coup d'etat attempt in Baku has now made itself evident in Ganja.

I again tried to establish telephone contact with Suret Guseynov, but I could not find him. Suret Guseynov did not contact me, and now I do not even know his whereabouts.

These and some signals here in Baku indicate that various seditious forces want to undermine peace in Baku and in some other cities and rayons of Azerbaijan. This means that the premeditated actions aimed at a coup d'etat are now being implemented speedily.

Therefore, at this late hour, I appeal first of all to Rovshan Dzhavadov and the OMON members around him: I call on them to come to their senses, to refrain from such actions. They should realize the historic responsibility they bear before the Azerbaijani people. Such actions by them are directly against Azerbaijani statehood. Their actions are also encouraging the activation of the seditious forces that are trying to destabilize Azerbaijan by their activities in Azerbaijan's various regions and in Baku. Thus, wittingly or unwittingly, they will be guilty for the start of such movements. Therefore, I advise them to refrain from such actions and to leave the base after laying down their arms. All the conditions exist for them to leave that place freely and in security. They are already moving freely in and out of that place. However, if a special condition for this was needed, that too has been created, and they should take advantage of this condition and put an end to such aims. If they refuse to refrain from such actions, the criminal actions, seditions, and movements directed against the state in Baku will be assessed as being directed by them, and they will bear the guilt for this. Therefore, I once again am showing them the path of peace, the true path; I advise them and ask them to act with feelings of patriotism and citizenship. If they are loyal to the statehood of independent Azerbaijan and want to work for an independent Azerbaijan, let them come along the true path. I advise and request this from them, and am obliged to make such a request under the existing conditions.

At the same time, I appeal to the residents of Baku. The signals reaching us now show that Azerbaijani statehood is under threat in Baku. Various enemy forces, armed forces, have launched a coup d'etat. Therefore, no matter how late it is or difficult it is for you, I am calling on you rise up from your beds. Dear Baku citizens and residents, I call on you to rise up and invite all of you to participate in our honorable task. Therefore, I request that you suffer some inconvenience, rise up, and gather in front of the presidential apparatus no matter how difficult it is. I invite anyone who wants to defend Azerbaijan's independence and statehood today to come to the front of the Azerbaijani presidential apparatus. This is a exceedingly determining moment. Whoever is committed to Azerbaijan should be with us in these determining moments, they should side with the independent Azerbaijani state. Therefore, they should gather around the Azerbaijani president. I am inviting you here, in front of the presidential apparatus. I want to meet you, I am expecting help from you, I request you to unite and come here to expel these dark clouds settling on Azerbaijan's statehood.

I call on all Azerbaijani people. Now, at this moment I am inviting you to come here. I am waiting for you. I am calling on all the Azerbaijani people to rise up and act in their own homes, cities, and town to defend Azerbaijan's independence. I call on all citizens on Azerbaijani territory to defend the Azerbaijani state organs in the places of your residence, maintain them, obstruct the seditious forces, and defend Azerbaijan's independence.

I would be pleased if the patriotic people from Azerbaijan's cities and rayons who want to come to Baku to side with us could do so. I invite those who have the means to come to Baku.

I call on Ganja residents. Ganja already fell into a grave situation last June. Blood was shed there, and frightening incidents took place there. Ganja residents remember those days and know what calamities that incident

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

brought to the people of Ganja and Azerbaijan. Now, seditious forces are destabilizing the situation in Ganja, are occupying the state organs, are engaged in sedition in Ganja. Therefore, I call on Ganja residents to rise up and expel and obstruct these seditious groups and defend Azerbaijan's independence in Ganja, which is Azerbaijan's great city, second largest city, historic city. I pin my hopes on Ganja residents, I believe in them and appeal to them and believe that the people of Ganja will act honorably and overcome this situation.

At these grave moments I again call on you, dear compatriots, the citizens of Azerbaijan, and assure you that I will stay in my place and with the people until my last breath and blood to defend Azerbaijan's statehood. I will try to defend people's security. I will make use of the necessary means for this purpose. At the same time, dear compatriots, I trust and rely on you. I do not want bloodshed. I do not want this. Therefore, I call on you to come out with peaceful intentions and gather around me. Many people reside in that great settlement of Baku called Kilometer Eight. I request, dear compatriots, that you come out of your homes and gather around the OMON base. Try to bring them to reason, influence them, and explain to them they that should not fire on their own mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers, and they should not commit crimes. I think that the people of Kilometer Eight are capable of defending themselves and they should unite and gather around the OMON base and bring the OMON members there to reason.

I call on Azerbaijani elders. Today there is great need for the advice of respectable and elderly people. I call on them to act prudently, courageously, and patriotically.

I call on Azerbaijani women. Mothers and sisters have always played an important role in creating peace in the society. Mothers have always tried to bring their sons to the true path by advising them. Esteemed women, mothers, sisters, brides, girls, I call on you to rise up in these grave moments to act, come near the presidential apparatus, and with your courage and womanly effort help in resolving this situation.

I call on Azerbaijani youth, which has shown bravery and courage during grave moments for Azerbaijan. They should do so today. I call on you and believe that you will respond to me and rise up and defend Azerbaijan's statehood and independence. I am sure that you will take this path and assume a correct position and defend Azerbaijan's independence and statehood.

In making this call, I also want to say that the Azerbaijani state is strong. I believe in the strength of the Azerbaijani state, and will work to make use of all the means of the Azerbaijani state to extricate ourselves from this situation. However, I again reiterate: My path is the path of peace and stability. I am inviting you in the name of peace and stability.

You can rest assured that I have always had the inner power to defend Azerbaijan's independence, and still have this power today.

You should know that at a time when our brave army and courageous sons are defending Azerbaijani lands at the borders and defending Azerbaijani land against aggression, to create such a situation inside Azerbaijan is tantamount to supporting aggression against Azerbaijan and treason against Azerbaijan's territorial integrity and independence. Therefore, I call on the army and inform the troops that they should stand on their positions with courage and defend Azerbaijan's lands and should not allow aggression against Azerbaijan at these grave moments and hours. At the same time, they too should express their solidarity at this grave moment for Azerbaijan.

I call on the Azerbaijani political parties: I met with a group of political parties here and they expressed solidarity with the state. I call on them to rise up today and rise to the rostrum. I also call them to come near the presidential apparatus.

I call on all political and social organizations: I also call on them to come here, to participate in this work.

In short, I call on all, and in this grave day I expect solidarity, support, courage, bravery, heroism , honor, and initiative.

The Azerbaijani people are a dynamic people [word indistinct], and I am sure that we will also overcome this grave situation. I trust you, and you can also be sure that I have always stood and will stand guard over Azerbaijan's statehood. Thank you.

Crowd Gathers at Presidential Building

NC0410204494 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 2007 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Unscheduled news bulletin—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev made a direct address to the nation a few minutes ago in connection with the tense situation that has emerged in our republic. Let us note that, heeding the call of the Azerbaijani president, the residents of Baku are now flooding to the presidential building. Baku metro workers decided to provide free service to the capital's population until morning.

National Assembly Postpones Session

NC0410235394 Baku AZERTAC in English 1534 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku October 4 (AZERTAC)—A session of the national assembly was postponed to October 5. It is expected that the national assembly will express its attitute to the presidents decree on announcement (beginning from October 3) of state of emergency in Baku.

According to some sources, postponement of a session is connected with continuation of negotiations between representatives of the authorities and leader of special

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

police force (SPF), deputy minister of internal affairs Rovshan Dzhavadov. It is not known so far whether his meeting—planned for today—with president Aliyev has been held. The presidents press-service has no information of this kind.

According to the unofficial sources, it is possible that the national assembly will consider an issue concerning convocation of a parliaments extraordinary session. The last session of the parliament was convoked in May of 1992 and delegated its power to the national assembly then. R. Dzhavadov insists on convocation of a parliaments session.

State of Emergency Session Postponed

LD0410175894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1726 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva, Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku October 4 TASS—The Azeri parliament has again postponed it session, this time till 9 p.m. (local time). The meeting is expected to decide on the parliament's attitude to the presidential decree on the introduction of state of emergency in Baku since October 3.

A reason for the postponement is the on-going negotiations between the authorities and head of the special police unit, Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov. It is so far unknown whether the president met Dzhavadov as it was planned. The presidential press service has no information to the effect.

Unofficial sources told ITAR-TASS, the parliament may discuss the convocation of an extraordinary session. The latest extraordinary session was convened in May 1992 to pass over it powers to the National Assembly. This time the convocation is demanded by Rovshan Dzhavadov.

Moscow Reports Aliyev Appeal

LD0510091694 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0600 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Esteemed listeners, you, like us, are waiting for the latest news from Baku. Our correspondent Islam Kuliyev is on the line. Go ahead please.

[Kuliyev] Hello. Yesterday evening no one could guess what would happen in Baku or literally in a few hours time. We were all expecting a session of the National Assembly which was postponed every hour. It was not until just after 2100 that it was announced that the National Assembly session was postponed until 1400 on 5 October. Naturally, it will examine the issue of introducing a state of emergency and a curfew in Baku.

As usual everyone went home and watched television. At 2320 both of the channel broadcasting local and foreign programs suddenly went over to Baku and the local television announcer said that in a few minutes time the president of Azerbaijan will make an appeal to the people of the republic. Geydar Aliyev briefly reminded people of his proposals to the brothers of Dzhavadov, spoke about his efforts with the intelligentsia, with the nobility, with the relatives of Dzhavadov to persuade them to lay down their arms and to cease confrontation, but the president said that nothing has come out of yet. What is more, a report came in from Gendzh that people dressed in military uniform had replaced the head of executive power in the city, occupied the airport, and established their own rules there.

Geydar Aliyev continued: I asked Prime Minister Surat Guseynov to get in touch with Gendzh, to find out what situation has taken shape there, to take the necessary steps to stabilize the situation in Azerbaijan's second largest city. Later, the president said, I tried to get in touch with Surat Guseynov again but he was not there. A report came in from Gendzh that Surat Guseynov's supporters joined the rebels.

In his appeal Geydar Aliyev again addressed to the special purpose police detachment, to their leaders, to the brothers of Dzhavadov, to lay down their arms and to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. Azerbaijan, the president continued, is in very great danger today. There is a real threat to its sovereignty and its territorial integrity because third forces have appeared in Baku which are trying to take advantage of the situation that has taken shape and come to power.

At this difficult hour for our republic I am calling on all honest people who treasure the achievements of the young sovereign Azerbaijan and who care about the future of its children to gather at the presidential offices and unanimously repulse our enemies and prevent aggression, Aliyev said. Half an hour later the local television started to relay the developments on the square where tens of thousands of Baku residents gathered. All military patrols were instantly removed from the city's streets, and the curfew and emergency situation were no longer there, so to speak. Streams of people were heading for the city center where the presidential offices are situated.

At about 0100 it was announced that Rovshan Dzhavadov and the special police detachment had gone over to the president and declared their readiness to support him. At about 0200 National Assembly Speaker Rasul Guliyev told correspondents on the square that following Aliyev's appeal, the residents of Ganja took to the streets and started to restore law and order there. Meanwhile, a mass rally of hundreds of thousands of people was taking place on the square. Its participants were expressing support to the Azerbaijani president, demanding that resolute measures be taken.

Leaders of the opposition parties from the Democratic congress expressed support for Geydar Aliyev and appealed to everyone to unite at this difficult and crucial moment. At about 0400 Geydar Aliyev spoke. He

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

thanked everyone for supporting him. You have proved again today, he said, that we can confront any difficulties if we join our efforts. After that, numerous telegrams from leaders of foreign states addressed to Aliyev were read to the gathering. We also learned that Prime Minister Surat Guseynov was to hold a news conference at 0400. At about 0430 the prime minister received those waiting for the news conference but instead of the news conference he gave a briefing. He spoke about the measures he took to stabilize the situation in Ganja. He noted that when the Azerbaijani president was looking for him, he was out of his office attending to important business. Guseynov said he had sent a member of the cabinet's administration to Ganja who started to perform his duties there 45 minutes after arrival.

The situation in Ganja is not calm but we have all the means to stabilize it, he said. He does not think the situation there should be a matter of particular concern. The president is our leader and we should unite around him and support him. Guseynov then said it is rather late and he still has a lot to do, and ended the briefing.

The city streets are calm today but APCs and army subunits are still guarding the administrative buildings and vital city facilities. This is about all I wanted to tell you about last night's events in Baku. Good bye.

Guseynov Denies Coup Bid Role

NC0510102394 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Baku, Oct 5 (AFP)—Azerbaijani Prime Minister Suret Guseynov denied Wednesday [5 October] any involvement in an attempted coup attempt launched overnight in the city of Ganja, west of here.

He was responding to earlier accusations by President Geydar Aliyev who said that Guseynov and some armed troops had taken part in the fighting.

"Despite the president's declarations on national television concerning my supposed disappearance, I stayed in my office and didn't leave the building," Guseynov said.

Meanwhile, troops loyal to Aliyev had reportedly regained control of Ganja after troops overnight seized the airport, train stations and government buildings, according to local authorities cited by news agencies.

Fighting, however, was continuing on the outskirts of the city, according to Ganja Mayor Elsever Ibrahimov, quoted by the Azerbaijani news agency ASSA-IRADA.

Guseynov said that the rebellion was launched by local residents sickened by the "totally corrupt administration."

"I have nothing against the president," he said. "If I had wanted to gain power I could have done so last year. I had it in hand, but I decided then that the position should go to the senior politician, Geydar Aliyev." [passage omitted]

Prime Minister's Statement on Developments

NC0410211294 Baku TURAN in English 1720 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 4 (TURAN)—Today Azerbaijan's prime-minister Suret Guseynov has made an official statement concerning the situation.

"During the last days social and public situation in the country became more complicated, flight of four men from the investigation isolator in the Ministry of National Security, murder of Afiaddin Dzhalilov, People Deputy and Chief of Special Department, Shamsi Rahimov and his driver Mail Agakishiyev, flight of 10 men from Bail jail has brought to the explosion and caused civil withstanding in the country," reads the statement.

Such events, as well as frictions among employees of Procuratory Office, in the Interior Ministry, in the Ministry of National Security cause a great chaos among the population, and serve for bloody policy of certain groups, using the power for their mercenary motives, creating conditions for the activization of those who wishes power.

"The more exciting is the fact of attracting to these processes the army, as well as military divisions, guarding our lands, and that is bringing to the military clashes," reads the statement. So far the sons of the country, called to protect the country from the war, who have to free our territories, turn to be in the hands of politicians and brother is raising an arm on his brother," according to [Azerbaijani President Geydar] Aliyev.

"Due to unprofessional actions of heads of the relevant bodies in the centre of the republic, a danger of turning the armed withstanding into the wide scaled conflict in a densely populated cities of the country arose," according to Guseynov.

"As head of the republic, realizing full responsibility and rightly assessing the situation and understanding to what consequences could bring that armed withstanding, I prefer reasonable and patient way of settling the conflict in order to avoid the bloodshed. But despite all these measures the danger still remains. Gathering of technics and military hardware on the territory of the headquarter of the Police Division of Special Purpose (PDSP) and in other areas of city is creating serious danger for the security of the population," notes prime-minister.

Then the statement reads: "Forces trying to strengthen the withstanding, are holding a campaign among the army, and that is why the army is attracted away from guarding the integrity of the country and a danger of the next aggression is existing."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Guseynov called the conflicting parties, the army, the police forces and law enforcement bodies to tenacity. He expressed the thought that the parties will prefer reason. "Armed forces, called to guard our territories must be away from any inner conflicts and have to fulfill their sacred duty," reads the statement.

He expressed hope that Azeri people will not follow the provocation and appeals, leading to bloodshed and will not violate the normal rhythm of life.

Aliyev Expected To Meet With Rebellious Deputy Minister

NC0410163994 Baku AZERTAC in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 4 (AZERTAC)—It is expected that President Aliyev will held a meeting with Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Rovshan Dzhavadov today. R. Dzhavadov led the special police detachment (SPD) which attacked the general prosecutors office last Sunday and is at a base of this subunit of the republics internal affairs ministry situated 8 km far from the citys centre.

According to sources, the parties—representatives of the authorities and leaders of SPD—came to an agreement about this meeting during negotiations continued till the dawn. Another result of the talks is the fact that Baku garrisons subunits blocked the SPD base since yesterday were recalled. The measure was taken in order to prevent provocations. The matter is that the base is situated in the centre of an housing estate and any ill-considered action can result in casualties among civilians.

However, according to some sources supposition, the meeting between Geydar Aliyev and Rovshan Dzhavadov will not be held. Expressing his readiness to negotiations, R. Dzhavadov concerns about trick from the presidents surroundings.

Meeting of the Azerbaijans president with representatives of political parties has been held late into the night. It was establish a group of political mediators in order to conduct negotiations during conflict situations and the present situation in particular.

According to the information available, R. Dzhavadov stated he considered Geydar Aliyev a lawful president and his actions were not directed at the head of the country. However he insists on resignation of a number of key officials—the parliaments speaker Rasul Guliyev, Minister of internal Affairs Ramil Usubov and prosecutor general Ali Omarov in particular. R. Dzhavadov refused assertions that his group was intended to commit coup detat and stated that being a serviceman he obeyed the constitution. He also said that he had force enough to carry out a coup however he had no such intentions.

It is expected that the parliament will start its work at 4.00 pm (local time) [1200 GMT]. The parliament is going to express it attitude to the presidents decree on announcement of state of emergency in the capital.

Deputy Minister Rejects Aliyev Talks

NC0410170694 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Report by Chris Bird]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, Oct 4 (AFP)—Azerbaijan's rebel deputy interior minister, backed by tanks and troops, rejected talks Tuesday [4 October] with President Geydar Aliyev as an explosion rocked the capital at the start of a state of emergency.

ITAR-TASS reported two grenades exploded at the market place in the capital on Tuesday, wounding 20 people. The Azerbaijani news agency earlier said that the blast was caused either by a grenade or a car bomb and spoke of 15 wounded.

Aliyev declared a state of emergency in the capital on Monday, claiming recent political assassinations and other violence in Baku was an attempted coup d'etat.

At least one of the western oil companies involved in a multi-billion-dollar contract with the government, US-based Pennzoil, evacuated part of its staff as political tensions mounted, company officials said.

"We have already been deceived," Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov told AFP in an interview at his barracks in eastern Baku where he was holed up with some 200 troops, at least five tanks and other armoured vehicles.

"We want a lawful government. The minister of defense and the minister of the interior are enemies of the Azeri people," Dzhavadov said.

Dzhavadov's armed stand was the latest in a spate of developments which have rocked Aliyev's precarious rule and comes hard on the heels of the contract between Azerbaijan and the consortium headed by British Petroleum and Statoil.

The crisis in Azerbaijan was sparked by the assassinations Thursday of the deputy speaker of parliament and the head of Aliyev's personal intelligence apparatus as well as a prison escape by a number of Aliyev opponents.

The state of emergency was declared in reaction to Dzhavadov's storming of the prosecutor's office Sunday, after which his forces retreated to barracks in the "Kilometer Eight" district of Baku, where flares from oil refineries light up the sky.

The state of emergency apparently signalled an imminent purge of Aliyev's administration. The president called Monday for the removal from state service of those who "neglect to do their duty."

A curfew however has not been imposed in the capital.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Government troops remained Tuesday in positions surrounding Dzhavadov's barracks, but around one kilometer (half a mile) separated the two sides.

The rest of Baku was calm with traffic circulating normally and city residents apparently oblivious of the new military checkpoints dotting the capital.

Dzhavadov has demanded that a commission of enquiry be set up to investigate Interior Minister Ramil Usupov and the powerful parliament Speaker Rasul Guliyev—an aide to Dzhavadov claimed both had links to "mafia structures."

Dzhavadov has also called for the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, to be reconvened. A meeting of the legislature had been expected Tuesday to approve Aliyev's state of emergency.

Dzhavadov claimed he "respected" the oil contract with the western consortium signed last month and asserted it would benefit Azerbaijan.

Western diplomatic sources in Baku meanwhile have suggested that Russia was involved in the latest surge of unrest in Azerbaijan.

While Dzhavadov denied having links to Russia, one diplomat claimed: "There's either a concerted campaign being waged by Moscow or the last week has been an incredible string of coincidences."

Both western and Azeri observers claim Russia fears the oil contract with a western consortium will dilute Russia's traditional influence in the region as Azerbaijan opens up to western capital and influence.

Aliyev himself came to power in a bloodless coup last year shortly after the previous president, Abulfaz Elchibey, initialled an agreement with the western companies.

Rebel Leader Claims To Back Aliyev

NC0410205994 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 2036 GMT GMT 4 Oct 94

[Unscheduled news bulletin—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear viewers: According to information we just received, the republic's Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov has officially stated that he and all the fighters of the Special Purpose Militia are on the side of Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev and are defending him. Therefore, there is no need for residents of the Kilometer Eight section of town to gather around the Special Purpose Militia base.

Tens of thousands of Baku residents, meanwhile, are heeding Geydar Aliyev's call and are now gathering in front of the presidential building.

Aliyev Says Civil War 'Avoided'

NC0510070494 Paris AFP in English 0403 GMT 5 Oct 94

[Report by Chris Bird]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, Oct 5 (AFP)—Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev early Wednesday [5 October] disclosed that a coup d'etat against his authority had been launched in the city of Ganja, west of here.

But he assured a crowd of 5,000 people outside the presidential palace in the capital that "a civil war has been avoided."

The president said rebel forces were in control of key positions in Ganja, including the airport and security headquarters.

"Unfortunately in Ganja, armed forces have shown another face ... They have taken the airport, the railway station, the security ministry and other buildings. There is a coup attempt in Azerbaijan."

But the president insisted the uprising was petering out.

"I can inform you that the healthy forces in Ganja have now risen to their feet and are capturing and eliminating the occupiers, the usurpers and those who violated Azerbaijan's statehood.

"I express my respect for the people of Ganja and I want to declare that I am sure they will overcome these enemy forces and that peace and stability will be restored."

The crowd brandished portraits of the 71-year-old president and shouted "Shame! Shame!" when he announced the takeover bid.

In an earlier televised address Aliyev said he had received reports that armed units loyal to his prime minister, Suret Guseynov, had taken part in the coup attempt.

Guseynov was behind an uprising in 1993, also launched from Ganja, that led to the downfall of Aliyev's predecessor, Abulfaz Elchibey.

In his televised remarks, Aliyev also appealed to the population to gather at the presidential palace early Wednesday to demonstrate its support for him.

Addressing the crowd later, he accused "enemies outside the republic" of trying to destabilize Azerbaijan.

Russia, which last month opposed a huge oil exploitation contract signed by Baku and several western companies, is suspected here of having been behind recent political disturbances in Azerbaijan, according to western diplomats.

Despite the fact that the Russian state oil company Lukoil is a party to the deal, Moscow contests Azerbaijan's right to exploit at least three of the fields mentioned in the contract without preliminary agreement from other Caspian Sea nations.

Once viewed as pro-Russian, Aliyev exerted his independence by refusing to accept Russian troops in an intervention force to end a bloody, six-year-old conflict

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

between Azerbaijan and Armenian separatists from the Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The unrest in Ganja, Azerbaijan's second city, came as the capital remained under a state of emergency that was imposed Monday after 100-200 rebellious interior ministry troops stormed the state prosecutor's office before retreating to a barracks in eastern Baku.

The takeover on Sunday was to protest accusations by authorities that three interior ministry troops had been involved in the assassinations last week of two of Aliyev's close political allies.

The president then described the killings as part of a coup attempt.

But in what could herald an easing in tension here, Deputy Interior Minister and rebel leader Rovshan Dzhavadov appeared at the rally outside the presidential palace and declared his loyalty to Aliyev.

Aliyev Courting 'Confrontation' With Russia

MM0410145094 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 94

[Article by Vissarion Petrov, carried on page 3 of DELOVOY VTORNIK section under the "Backstage" rubric: "Partycrat's Autumn"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dressed in a black silk suit (so beloved of Latin American dictators and Arab shaykhs), Heydar Aliyev, as the cordial host, warmly welcomed his guests who had assembled recently in the sumptuous Gyulistan Palace in downtown Baku. The tables were groaning with viands, and the air reeked of big money. The figures of an oil contract were pleasant to hear. Even though some of the people gathered in the hall were accustomed to signing checks running to millions with a steady hand, the excitement was transmitted even to them.

Not that the music played for long.... Literally the next day, surprised Baku residents saw the president on their television screens late at night. Barely containing his anger, he addressed the people live on air.

In fact, something incredible had happened. Four people under investigation, who were particularly dangerous to Heydar Aliyev personally, had made a daring escape from the detention center on the sixth floor of the Ministry of National Security. R. Kaziyev, former minister of defense; B. Nezerli, his former deputy; A. Pashayev, a popular field commander; and A. Gumbatov, leader of the so-called Talysh-Mugan Republic, are not just political opponents of H. Aliyev. They are quite popular people and, if you consider that each of them is backed by armed formations, then Aliyev's fears are understandable. The fugitives, accompanied by the deputy chief of the detention center (who had taken his family out of Azerbaijan one week before these events), drove out of the prison building, and a helicopter was already waiting for them in a secluded place. To all appearances, the very fact of such a brilliantly executed operation shook Heydar Aliyev.

Of course, Russia has been blamed for everything, although no "Alfa" or "Vympel" groups have been seen in Baku.

The Azeri president's mood also cannot fail to have been spoiled by the Russian Foreign Ministry's tough statements rejecting the contract as a document which is not valid without being agreed with all the states in the Caspian region.

The question proved so pressing that B. Yeltsin, A. Kozyrev, A. Shokhin, and A. Volskiy felt they could speak about it. This issue was discussed during the visit which the Russian president made to London, New York, and Washington. Despite Russia's involvement in the contract through the "Lukoil" oil giant, which received 10 percent of the rich oil pie, Moscow rejected Baku's claims to sole economic management of the Caspian.

To judge from the decisiveness of Russian officials, harm is being caused not only to Russia's economy but also to its political interests.

But what lies behind the present situation, and how might it develop further?

Azerbaijan is the only CIS state to have ceased bothering, on Heydar Aliyev's accession to power, about even some semblance of politeness toward its partners.

Heydar Aliyev came to power on a wave of pro-Russian sentiment among the overwhelming majority of citizens of Azerbaijan. They saw the former Politburo member as someone capable of reaching agreement with Moscow and, thus, halting the war in Karabakh.

The honeymoon did not last long. Right after Azerbaijan joined the CIS Aliyev demanded a reward in the form of Nagorno-Karabakh. Moscow stayed politely silent in reply. On the other hand Nagorno-Karabakh's armed Armenian formations at once took several rayons from Baku. For Heydar Aliyev this marked the end of friendship with Russia. One of the most anti-Russian people in Aliyev's entourage—Ramiz Rizayev—took up the key post of ambassador to Russia. At his first news conference in Moscow the newly fledged ambassador gave a brief reply to a question about the possibility of Azerbaijan's joining the CIS: "What is the CIS? I do not know."

Meanwhile, Baku was gradually getting rid of individual citizens of Russian nationality who had stayed too long in leading posts.

Azerbaijan's Russian population, which only recently numbered 500,000, has been almost halved during the rule of dear Aliyev.

Practically all prominent officials of Russian origin have been dismissed from their posts by Aliyev's clan. Today

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

there is not a single Russian minister in Azerbaijan, not a single head of executive power in a single rayon, and not a single person holding even a third-rate post in the apparatus of the president or the government. Ambassador R. Rizayev resolutely dismissed the last Russian diplomat from the staff of the Azerbaijani Embassy in Moscow.

This policy is also reflected in daily life.

There have been many cases where apartments occupied by Russians in Baku have been seized. People who were born and raised in Azerbaijan are being virtually thrown into the street.

Such cases have come as a shock to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Incidentally, no less than 30 Azeris are currently working in various posts and in various countries in the Russian Foreign Ministry system and for foreign trade organizations. One of them is a Russian deputy foreign minister, while another was recently appointed ambassador to Colombia in a Yeltsin edict.

But even this is still not all. A high-ranking Russian Foreign Ministry staffer with ambassadorial rank has confidentially told us that Azeri diplomats recently have not been signing a single agreement along CIS lines, even if they are of a protocol or technical nature.

Aliyev also demonstrates his attitude toward Russia by the fact that the Russian Embassy in Azerbaijan has still not been provided with premises, and the entire apparatus headed by Ambassador V. Shoniya is housed in a third-rate hotel. This despite the fact that the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Turkey, Iran, and other states have been accommodated in great comfort in downtown Baku. The Russian Foreign Ministry is particularly indignant at the fact that the mansion of Azerbaijan's embassy in Moscow has essentially been turned into a lucrative trading house. A restaurant and a hotel are operating there, and half the premises have been given over as offices to businessmen, who use the living areas as warehouses. It is no secret either that many guests do not pay in manats or even in Russian rubles. Incidentally, dollar revenues must be properly entered by the Moscow government's financial services—which does not happen in actual fact. In the opinion of the said Russian Foreign Ministry official, many Azeri diplomats also engage openly in commerce and mediation.

Oil clashes have given rise to contradictory comments in Russian newspapers. It is pointed out, in particular, that Aliyev made the decision to engage in an open confrontation with Russia finally and irrevocably.

It is possible to agree with this. The results of his political activity over the past few months attest that Aliyev has definitively refused Russia joint guarding of the Iranian border; Aliyev wrecked the talks on the siting of a Russian military base in Azerbaijan and the joint operation of a very important strategic installation—the radar station at Gabal; the talks with Armenia on the future of Karabakh were torpedoed and wrecked on his orders, and a blow was thereby struck at the Russian Foreign Ministry.

Let us ask ourselves this question above all: Do the adopted decisions accord with the will of the people of Azerbaijan, with this country's strategic position, and with its potential to hold out in conditions of—let us put it like this—cold relations with neighboring Russia?

The answer will be unequivocal: Having lost the war for Karabakh and lost one-third of its territory, the republic is incapable of preserving its integrity without strong military and economic assistance or political support.

Will it receive this assistance from the United States? No, because no one has promised Azerbaijan this assistance. The Americans, who are occupied with their own near abroad (Haiti, Cuba), will hardly move destroyers up to the shores of the Caspian. Therefore Aliyev has a right to expect an approving pat on the back from his new friends Bill C. and John M. But nothing more. It was absolutely no coincidence that, following a journalist's question after the signing of the oil contract as to how events will develop if Russia continues to object to the agreement, one of the most powerful people in the United States—William Lowrie, president of Amoco—said firmly: "If such a situation arises, we will ask Azerbaijan to resolve this problem itself." The meaning is clear: America has no intention of quarreling with Russia over Azerbaijani oil.

Russia's determination to participate on its own in the peacemaking operation in Karabakh was confirmed by Yeltsin during a television interview with a group of Russian TV journalists. He bluntly declared that under an accord with B. Clinton the United States will send observers to Karabakh and will assume part of the financial cost.

Thus, predicting the future development of events, it is possible to say the following. The contract has been signed, and any future leader of Azerbaijan, whoever he may be, must fulfill it. An attempt to revise its main provisions could result in nobody wanting to do business with Azerbaijan. So the presidents of British Petroleum, Amoco, and Pennzoil can sleep soundly. Russian politicians and officials today have done what the Bolsheviks and V. Lenin did not permit in 1918, when they kept the British away from Baku's oil.

As for Heydar Aliyev, his future does not appear so optimistic. He has played his part and is probably becoming burdensome even to his friends. He will be able to have a good sound sleep only in the well-known resort for pensioners at Palm Beach, California.

Sources in Aliyev's close entourage maintain that during meetings in the U.S. capital the Azeri leader sounded out the possibility of his permanent residence in the United States in the very near future. To all appearances, this

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

question came as no surprise to the Americans, who had long since reckoned up Aliyev's fate. U.S. history, however, has never known a case where a former Politburo member and KGB general has obtained a residence permit.

Georgia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Peacekeeping

LD0510103694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0230 GMT 5 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 5 Oct—Georgia believes that CIS peacekeeping forces could play a more active part in resolving the Abkhaz conflict and not stick simply to disengaging the opposing sides, Georgian Foreign Minister Aleksandre Chikvaidze said in his speech on Tuesday [4 October] at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

"It is hard to describe the sense of apathy and disappointment felt by the Georgian nation over the inability of the international community to reach a peaceful settlement of the Abkhaz conflict.... Disillusioned about the UN operation in Abkhazia, the government of the Republic of Georgia sent just such an appeal to the heads of the CIS member states. A decision was taken and CIS peacekeeping forces were deployed in the conflict zone. Although their presence is useful and does give some hope of a settlement, we feel that they could be more active," the minister noted.

He stressed: "It is the firm position of my government that the Abkhaz conflict can and should be settled peacefully."

Chikvaidze went on to point out that the Russian Federation is an active participatnt in the search for a peaceful resolution of the Abkhaz conflict having undertaken a "great responsibility with regard to the peace process in Abkhazia." "We are firmly convinced that in spite of the feelings of certain political groups, the Russian Federation, as a great power, and President Yeltsin, as leader of that nation, really do want to see a strong, stable, sovereign, united, and friendly Georgia on Russia's southern border. Any other ideas would run counter to logic. We are glad that a few days ago in his address to this assembly, President Yeltsin mentioned this when he said that Russia's relations with the other CIS member states were based on goodwill and mutual benefit," the minister stressed.

Defense Minister To Visit Grachev in Moscow

LD0410223094 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1838 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Georgian Defense Minister Vardiko Nadibaidze has left for Moscow where his meeting with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has been planned. It is expected that issues connected with the settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict will be discussed at the meeting.

Shevardnadze Weekly Interview

LD0310144094 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 0705 GMT 3 Oct 94

[Regular weekly interview with Head of State Eduard Shevardnadze by Nato Oniani in Tbilisi—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Oniani] [passage omitted] Mr. Shevardnadze, the past week was rather strained. The parliamentary crisis that started unexpectedly at the parliament session on 27 September was an event of particular significance. Perhaps it was not unexpected for you; perhaps you expected such an aggravation of the situation on 27 September. I would like to ask you a question in this connection. What results do you think this four-day crisis produced?

[Shevardnadze] Thank you and welcome. The situation that started on 27 September and the dramatic character of those days were quite predictable. They were predicted by reports of official structures and my personal observations and analysis also led to the idea that we were going to face serious aggravation of the situation in parliament and in the country as a whole. The aggravation in parliament, the one planned rather than the one actually achieved, would be followed by a huge rally of refugees. This was planned to be joined by those experiencing hard living conditions. In particular, activity by the so-called Round Table bloc was also eagerly expected. As 27 September was approaching, the plan for this sort of aggravation became clearer and clearer.

The head of state's motion on a no-confidence vote in parliament was the only way, although rather a risky way, to get parliament and the population to understand and draw certain conclusions. Both parliament and the population had to demonstrate what they wanted: either to advance along a sound path toward stability or to sink back into the bog of anarchy and chaos. I am somewhat simplifying the issue, but the essence is this.

One parliamentary deputy divided our community into Zviadists [supporters of Zviad Gamsakhurdia] and Shevardnadzists.

[Oniani] Anti-Zviadists, anti-Shevardnadzists, and those standing away from all this.

[Shevardnadze] Then it was declared that the majority of the population are neither Zviadists nor Shevardnadzists.

[Oniani] They are neutral.

[Shevardnadze] No, not neutral. A little bit different. He probably meant that the mass of people has to support a leader of the opposition. I do not know whose followers they will be. Perhaps they may be the followers of the author of the idea or maybe someone else's followers.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

To tell the truth I feel sick when someone divides the population into this sort of category, especially now that we have extinguished the civil war and passed this stage and are advancing toward the unity of the population and the country. I can tell you straight away that this is a Bolshevik ailment, despite the fact that that person might not have been a member of the Communist Party or had any sympathies toward the party. However, his stance is Bolshevik. He cannot imagine life without the people being divided into groups, into the supporters of one and the enemies of the other. I would say that this is a typical class approach to life.

[Oniani] He himself has said that a black-and-white judgment is characteristic of Georgian politics. No other colors but black and white exist in Georgia.

[Shevardnadze] It is regrettable that such ideas flourish within the parties that should be free of a stance like this.

The significance of these four days is different from what was said on television yesterday. Something like this was said: It started with nothing and ended with nothing. I am not going to criticize him [not further identified], for he has a right to his personal opinion, but I am expressing my views.

Everything started in a very serious way and ended very seriously. The people and the parliament have once again made a choice. They supported a course toward the building of the state, towards the acceleration of the reforms, toward the strengthening of order and discipline. The community has supported the country's internal and foreign policy.

During my speech to parliament I said that those four days would be of paramount significance for the forthcoming elections. All members of our community had yet another opportunity to clearly see who were in the team of politicians who are leading the country out of the crisis and who, what groups and parties, could be left without their support in future.

I have to emphasize that the parliamentary majority did indeed play an important and positive part in all this. Also an important role was played by the deputies who are neither in the opposition nor in the majority. At the same time, many of the opposition parties took a sound position and that is why I was absolutely frank when I addressed them and every citizen of Georgia with words of gratitude.

Who knows, these four days may become one of the most important pillars of future stability.

[Oniani] Perhaps this different approach was created because the Georgian political thinking had not apprehended the importance of public opinion, the public mood. It has always been thought that a politician should be a person relying on certain power structures or some other strong foundations, rather than public opinion, which has been considered as of less significance. This was exposed by the four days we are talking about. The country's course mainly needs public support. This is especially important for the country which, in one of the deputies' words, is experiencing a serious illness called reform. This will be a very difficult period for both the authorities and the people. If relations between the authorities and the public break down, reform will be doomed. Besides, we have the Abkhazian issue. The abovementioned unity is essential there, too, because the problem must be solved. If the four days had resulted in something else, the process of the settlement of the Abkhazian issue would have turned in an absolutely different direction. Many other things would have changed, too. I do not think I need to list all those.

[Shevardnadze] I think the opposition makes one big mistake. They have their own newspapers and they have an opportunity to speak from a rostrum. Whatever they say, whatever they offer the readers as a result of their own analysis, they themselves regard that as the ultimate truth. Or, when they write in their newspapers that this party is rated higher, and that party has a higher authority, and so on—and you know very well how they write this—they themselves start to believe what their newspapers say.

In fact, the public is absolutely different. The community does not consist of Zviadists and Shevardnadzists or anti-Zviadists and anti-Shevardnadzists. Regrettably, many politicians are devoid of the possibility, I would not say capability, to carry out a deep analysis and they very often are wrong or draw wrong conclusions. I think that the four days can become a lesson for the parties, showing them that they cannot estrange themselves from the public but must be able to give adequate assessment to life. I think these four days showed something else, too. They showed that we are being cured of the ailment called overpoliticization of society. [passage omitted] You can remember the situation just before the session. Certain persons drove round the city with megaphones and the like, but the population did not yield to that. The population knew that the authorities would pursue the course toward unity to the very end.

[Oniani] The four hard days of the parliament session coincided with the anniversary of the fall of Sukhumi. You have said that the main task is to ensure that the Abkhazian process does not stop and that we move forward step by step regardless of the pace. You said this during your meeting with Russia's representatives. Was the past week remarkable in any way with regard to the Abkhazian issue? Was the temporary closing down [konservatsia] of the Abkhazian issue yet another reason why you did not go to New York and refused to participate in the session of the UN General Assembly?

[Shevardnadze] The Abkhazian process cannot be considered as temporarily closed down. This is not the case. Some positive results were achieved at the Sochi round of talks. I regret to say that Mr. Ardzinba's speech in Sukhumi sounded as a grave discord against the general background of trends towards reconciliation and a

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

peaceful settlement of the conflict. This has happened at a time when we are all involved in this peace process along with nearly all Russia's political forces, the North Caucasian peoples who were far from being unconcerned with what was happening in Abkhazia—and you know the role some of them played there—the United Nations, and certain European structures. I can frankly say that the approaches to the issue and the assessments that were disclosed in Mr. Ardzinba's speech have no future.

[Oniani] You mean his speech at the rally?

[Shevardnadze] Yes, I mean the speech at the rally. I am confident that the Abkhaz people have already drawn their conclusions and satisfied themselves of this.

As for my trip to the United Nations, my decision not to go there was influenced by many factors. I am not going to speak of all of them. You know that I was ready to go, or rather I was preparing to go, and had an interesting speech ready. But I should say that the events that started on 27 September and continued for four days were the main reason for my trip to the United Nations to be considered as absolutely unjustified. I do not mean only those days, I also mean the days that followed. I should admit that neither is there much to speak about the settlement of the Abkhazian conflict from the high international rostrum. It is still early. We still are at an initial stage. We also have to take into account that the progress in the Abkhazian issue is rather slow.

The UN secretary general's visit to Georgia will be a significant occasion. Perhaps in light of this visit, there was no great need for me to go to New York. His visit had already been announced. Besides, a Georgian delegation is there. It is led by the foreign minister and he will take part in the discussions. This is a normal way to represent the country at the United Nations.

[Oniani] Speaking at the parliament session you attached paramount importance to the economic reform under way in the country. Our listeners are aware of recent bread and electricity price rises and an increase of transport fares in Armenia. Prime Minister Otar Patsatsia has recently returned from Belgium. He signed a document stipulating the allocation of 35 million ECU's to Georgia by the European Union. This means that, along with difficulties characteristic of reforms, there is assistance. At the 26 September meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, you gave a severe assessment of the activities of certain bodies. You mentioned the customs department and tax inspectorate. You also spoke about the situation concerning oilfields, pipelines, and so on. Will there be any concrete result or will the assessment remain just an assessment?

[Shevardnadze] A demand for accuracy will be the principal feature of the new stage of reforms. We will be able to assess people in accordance with the efficiency of their activity. This style of work is being established at present. There is no need to give promises in advance. Life shows that the authorities will advance along the road of a strict demand, strict discipline, applying all this within the limits appropriate to our society and our country.

There are many things that can be no longer tolerated. I said at one of the cabinet meetings that the budget received only 15 percent of what should be paid in. The figure may be a little bit higher or lower, but just imagine how a country which is now starting to create an actual budget should be interested in not wasting anything and saving everything in the budget as in a moneybox. If we succeed in creating this budget, we will be able to help everyone, many citizens, those devoid of social security. We will be able to save our science and our culture and help our educational system, and there will be many noticeable moves for the better. The movement toward a better situation will also be noticeable in the economy. This is our principal target and we should not spare anything on the way to the target. We have sometimes to tell even the closest friend or an associate to quit if this is what the country requires. Such an approach is essential.

You also mentioned oilfields and oil pipelines. One cannot imagine savagery like this. We tried very hard. Certain units of the Defense Ministry were involved in guarding the pipelines. Finally, I decided to rely completely on the Interior Ministry. One of the deputy ministers supervised the guarding of oil wells and pipelines.

[Oniani] There seemed to be some results at that time.

[Shevardnadze] A little. At that time, oil extraction reached 400 tonnes a (?month). Now it has dropped to 70 or 80 tonnes, because all are stealing together, including those who guard and those who work there. You cannot build a state like this. Therefore, I think I will work on this issue during the coming day or two and we will have to take severe measures. We have no other way out. No foreign entrepreneur will come and start work here, although we already have a contract. That is the reason why our budget cannot be formed—there is this savage and brutal attitude toward the state's wealth.

Yet another thing. It is absolutely wrong to depend on foreign aid only. We were in the war, we need help at the first stage of the reforms, and we receive aid. We survive thanks to the aid.

Speaking of a new stage, I mean next year—I believe that next year must be the year of a maximum use of all opportunities. That is why it must become the turning-point in our life. We are laying a foundation for this now. [passage omitted]

[Oniani] Today is a very significant day for Germany. On 3 October 1990, old political thinking was defeated by new thinking. What changes did the destruction of the Berlin wall introduce, not simply as an event, but as a tendency in today's world?

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Shevardnadze] This is a big issue, but I will speak briefly. First of all, I would like to say that the unification of Germany allowed us to avert a real, imminent danger of another world war. Processes were developing in the way that a large fire, a dreadful fire of war could start in the center of Europe. Historic justice was restored. A unified, democratic Germany with a great economic and intellectual potential has become one of the strongest pillars of European and world security. The third thing is that a new way of thinking won the day. This new thinking emerged from that old totalitarian regime of the Soviet Union. It was in the USSR that the formation of the new world started in connection with this new way of thinking. Neither drastic changes nor great events that have occurred in the world would have happened without that new way of thinking.[passage omitted]

State of Emergency To Be Lifted in Western Regions

LD0410193194 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Givi Lominadze, chairman of the interim committee for emergencies in west Georgia and minister for state, told journalists the head of state is preparing a decree on lifting the state of emergency in some regions of west Georgia. The minister clarified that the situation in the region has recently become stable, which has created prerequisites for lifting the state of emergency.

Shevardnadze Sets Up State Security Service Institute

LD0410104694 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 0800 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Georgian head of state issued an edict establishing a State Security Service Institute of the Republic of Georgia:

1. A State Security Service Institute is to be established on the basis of the specialized high school of the State Security Service of the Republic of Georgia.

2. The post of rector of the State Security Service Institute is to carry the military rank of Major-General.

3. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Georgia is to be entrusted with implementing appropriate measures aimed at improving the Security Service Institute's material, technical, and financial base and the social condition of its professors and teachers.

Deputy Minister Fired Over Oil Protection

LD0410205394 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Georgian Head of State Eduard Shevardnadze discussed today issues concerning oil production with Deputy Premier Zurab Kervalishvili and senior officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Security Service, the Department of Petroleum Products, and the head of state's office. The meeting gave a sharply critical assessment of the current situation at oil wells and oil pipelines in the Kakheti region.

Only a few years ago Georgia was producing 3.5 million tonnes of oil, whereas today oil production has fallen to 70 tonnes [as heard]. A large proportion of the oil produced ends up in the hands of dubious people. In September alone, 3,000 tonnes of oil was stolen. There is total anarchy [words indistinct].

According to a decree issued by the head of state earlier, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Gela Lanchava had up until now been responsible for the protection of oil wells and oil pipelines. However, he was today released from his post for failing to implement the decree. This duty was assigned to the commander of the interior troops, Gia Toradze.

A new decree issued by Eduard Shevardnadze instructs the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service, the Rescue Corps, and the National Guard Directorate to eradicate within two days incidents involving oil extraction and production by various formations under their authority and to report on the results to the head of state.

Kakheti region governors and the heads of rayon police departments were cautioned and told to establish order immediately. The head of state warned Rezo Tevzadze, head of the Department of Petroleum Products, that if he failed to set up a regime service [sarezhimo samsakhuri] within one month, as he had been told earlier, then the issue of dismissing him from his post would be raised.

Participants in the meeting decided to go to Sagarejo already today and study the situation on the spot.

This information was provided by the head of state's office.

Shevardnadze Opponents Present No 'Serious Alternatives'

LD0310182394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1722 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tbilisi October 3 TASS—"If Eduard Shevardnadze resigns, either dictatorship or anarchy will reign in Georgia. But anarchy won't pass," Georgian parliamentarian Dzhaba Ioseliani said, commenting on the latest attempt of part of the parliament to make Shevardnadze quit.

Only 32 of 223 parliament members voted last week for the resignation of Georgian head of state. That was the fourth attempt during the year to force out Shevardnadze, who most of the parliament thinks is the only man able to avert disarray and catastrophe from Georgia.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The first attempt was resisted by the parliament which after all passed a resolution to confer on Shevardnadze extraordinary powers "in order to enforce rapid and effective implementation of measures required to lead the country out of severe economic crisis and the difficult politico-military situation." The extraordinary powers are still remaining in effect.

Ironically, it was after a harsh debate with Ioseliani when Shevardnadze walked out of a parliament session in July last year and soon sent a resignation letter to the parliament. Thousands of Tbilisi residents then gathered at the parliament building and pleaded Shevardnadze to withdraw the letter, but he demanded confidence voting, and the parliament confirmed a vote of confidence to its chairman.

Some media described last week's developments in Tbilisi as a power crisis and an impending disaster. However, a closer look at the situation suggests that Shevardnadze's opponents, who repeatedly accused him, have never proposed serious alternatives to his programmes.

Georgia's former Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Tengiz Kitovani earlier announced it was time "to march on Sukhumi which was lost because of Shevarrdnadze," although it was Kitovani who was launching, on August 14, 1992, the Abkhazian offensive campaign which in the long run met with excruciating defeat.

Former Prime Minister Tengiz Sigua accuses Georgian top officials of having stolen great sums even though he as the government head was understood to be at guard.

It appears that with Georgia's elections only one year ahead, some politicians are embarking on their campaigning by the attacks on the Georgian leader.

Deputy Prime Minister Pessimistic Over Refugees' Return

LD0310170194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1431 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Leaders of the pro-Georgian government of Abkhazia speaking in Zugdidi on Sunday [2 October] did not rule out that the first group of Georgian refugees would return to the town of Gali later this week, sources in Zugdidi told Interfax.

Members of the so-called "government in exile" told refugees that the Abkhaz authorities had begun considering their applications on Saturday.

They link progress in the repatriation process with the impending visit to the region by Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev.

In the meantime, Georgian Vice Premier Tamaz Nadareishvili in an interview with Interfax warned against undue hopes for the early return of tens of thousands of refugees stranded in western Georgia. He said the Abkhaz authorities had repeatedly found excuses to delay the implementation of the Sochi peace accords and there was no reason to believe they were going to comply with them this time.

Nadareishvili is one of the Georgian politicians calling for a military solution to the regional conflict.

Agreement on Return of Refugees Reached in Sochi

LD0410200794 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1842 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Reliable sources report that at the meeting of the quadripartite commission in Sochi, an agreement has been reached according to which the return of refugees to Abkhazia will start very soon. Zugdidi and Sochi have been defined as registration posts for refugees. At first, the refugees will return to Gali Rayon, in particular to the villages of Saberio, Gumurishi, and Pirveli Gali.

Russian Peacekeepers Said To Stay in Gali Rayon

LD0410215994 Tbilisi SAKINFORM in Russian 1842 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Vladislav Ardzinba, chairman of the Supreme Council of Abkhazia, has declared that the Russian peacekeeping forces will remain in Gali Rayon after the expiration of the six-month period as defined by the Federation Council. Ardzinba thinks that should the Georgian side wish to withdraw these forces, it will only be able to withdraw the subdivisions deployed in Zugdidi Rayon. As for Gali Rayon, according to Ardzinba, it is Abkhaz territory and the Georgian administration is in no position to make decisions on the presence of Russian troops there.

Adzharia Chairman Abashidze Profiled

[FBIS Editorial Report] Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1455 GMT on 3 October carries a program titled "Peace in Adzharia: Profile of Supreme Soviet Chairman Aslan Abashidze" hosted by Nikolay Kandiashvili.

The program outlines the current sociopolitical situation in Adzharia, an autonomous republic within Georgia with a population of 400,000, and profiles Aslan Abashidze, chairman of the Adzharian Supreme Soviet since 1991.

Brief extracts from an interview with Abashidze were shown. In one of them he describes his policy as follows: "I saw that an isolationist policy was being conducted under the aegis of a national movement. I was convinced that it held nothing good for my republic, for my state, and so I did all I could to hinder this process."

Kandiashvili says that Abashidze has reinforced security in the republic, with a special emphasis on his own security, as well as strengthened discipline in the border

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

and customs services. He has allowed members of various religions to practice their faith and has abolished tax on arable land and private housing. He has also initiated several industrial projects involving major companies from Greece, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and Turkey, and advocated turning Adzharia into a free economic zone. On the other hand, he has restricted the freedom of press and disbanded a parliament that did not suit him.

Kandiashvili says Abashidze does not believe in resolving conflicts through the use of arms and has always opposed Georgian intervention in Abkhazia. When the conflict did occur, he provided homes to 40,000 refugees from that republic. On Adzharia's relations with Georgia, Abashidze says: "Adzharia is zealously preserving Georgia's territorial integrity. This is borne out by its entire history. Adzharia cannot be separated from Georgia. It is not from Georgia that we are splitting. Rather, we are distancing ourselves from those decisions which are harmful to Georgia." He added: "I have no disagreements with Mr. Shevardnadze on policy matters, but on certain points we have our individual opinions."

In couclusion, Abashidze stressed the importance of good relations with Russia and of the Russian presence in Adzharia: "This is not a matter of my personal likes or dislikes; the fact is that I consider the presence of the Russian troops a safeguard of peace and stability. I am a realist and cannot feed on dreams."

Communists Say 'Bolshevism' To Return to Abkhazia

LD0410190294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1731 GMT 4 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Kochetkov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tbilisi October 4 TASS—The United Communist Party of Georgia which was recently established pooling several groups of leftists, has declared it is going to take power in the republic with the help of strictly democratic means, its general secretary Grigol Oniani told reporters on Tuesday [4 October].

The republican GIA news agency cited him as saying that "the organizing committee of the party simply cannot cope with a growing flood of applications from those willing to join (the new party)".

The general secretary stressed that the ideas of bolshevism will serve as the ground for returning Abkhazia and South Ossetia back to Georgia.

According to the organizing commity, at present party's 740 organisations are functioning already in 74 towns and district of the republic.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.